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BETTER PROGRESS ON PEACE TREATY SEEMS IN SIGHT

It Is Predicted That Most Important Results Will Be Attained During the Present Week.

TROUBLE IS CAUSED BY MONROE DOCTRINE

U. S. Delegates Desire to Safeguard the Doctrine and to Insert Other Amendments to Meet Home Criticism.

Tremendous Indemnity Required of Germany

Paris, March 30.—The Intransigeant prints the report that the indemnity which Germany must pay for the damages of the war has been fixed at a figure between 150,000,000,000 and 250,000,000,000 francs. The yearly payments will increase as Germany's economic life revives.

Paris, March 30.—Persistent efforts, principally of the American delegates, but seconded, for the most part, by the British and Italians, to speed up the work of the various councils and commission preparing the details of the peace treaty, resulted in better progress during the closing days of the past week. That most important results will be attained during the present week is predicted bby those who are in a position to speak, including the disposition of the Monroe doctrine and reparations, the two subjects which have been the main obstacles to the completion of the treaty.

Signs of End of Discussions.

It is learned that there has recently been a revival of certain propositions and arguments, which has tried the patience of some of the participants in the deliberations. But apparently new ideas had been exhausted and there are signs of the rapid approach of the end of the discussions. Therefore, it is expected that President Wilson, whom some of the French newspapers, as well as some influential British papers, have held responsible, in a measure, for the delays, is about to exercise the power which goes with the responsibility to make an end to the delays.

The most stubbornly contested subject was that of reparations, and it is suggested that the delay in this case cannot be charged up to the Americans, but rather to the pre-election promises of Premier Lloyd-George and Premier Clemenceau to make the Germans pay the whole cost of the war which have led to some embarrassment, because of the patent inability of the enemy to pay more than a fraction of the enormous indemnity that will be required for that purpose.

Agreement on Indemnity.

However, real progress has been made in bringing about an agreement on the total amount of indemnity and the terms of payment on a basis of painstaking studies of the exact state of German industries and resources at the present time and prospects for the future made by the financial commissions of the conference. The American representatives on these commissions have convinced their foreign colleagues of the danger of forcing Germany to sign under duress conditions they honestly believe beyond the ability of Germany to meet, pointing out that such a peace would surely never be permanent, but would result in repudiation at some future day when Germany felt she had the sympathy of the majority or was strong enough from a military standpoint.

Although President Wilson has stated that the league of nations covenant did not delay the progress of the treaty, because the work of the other commissions was equally essential to its completion, the subject has been of much anxiety and close study during the past week.

To Safeguard Monroe Doctrine.

The desire of the American delegates to saefguard the Monroe doctrine and to insert other amendments to meet home criticism, has temporarily prevented the report of the revised covenant from being submitted to a plenary meeting of the conference. The meeting of the commission on Thursday, however, gave the finishing touches to the formula, which it is believed is satisfactory to the council of four, and a plenary session will likely be held on Saturday.

It has been decided to avoid controversy over the guarantee of religious freedom by remitting the subject to special treaties, which must be made with all new states that have arisen through the war. The Japanese delegates are expected to complete their record by calling for an expression of sentiment by the council of ten, and perhaps the plenary conference, upon their declaration of equality before the law of all nationals, in the league of nations.

Preparing to Receive Germans.

Signs that the directing forces of the conference look for the early completion of the first peace treaty are found in the preparations now going on at Versailles for a meeting of the peace conference or its representatives with the German commissioners. Telegraph and telephone lines are being installed and accommodations have been provided for the large secretariat which must handle the details of the treaty making.

Privately, confidence is expressed by the leading delegates that the Germans will sign the treaty, though not, of course, without strenuous objection over many details.

It is realized that, unless handled discreetly, out of such an incident as an attempt to land Polish troops at Danzig a serious rupture might follow. But it is understood that the Germans are to be given assurance that these troops will be landed in small detachments only and will be immediately transferred into Poland, and that there will be no attempt to seize the city itself under the armistice, nor at all, unless the peace treaty to which the Germans subscribe depriv / them of that port.

Hang the Mayor, Slogan Shouted By Toledo Mobs

5,000 Persons Riot When Denied Admittance to Hall Where Debs Was to Speak — Police and Mobs Clashed and Injuries Resulted.

Toledo, Ohio, March 30.—When they were refused admission to Memorial hall, a city building, this afternoon by city officials, where Eugene V. Debs was scheduled to speak, 5,000 persons stormed the place, broke windows and doors and then paraded the streets, crying, "To hell with the mayor."

And all the time Debs was in a Cleveland hotel, where, it was said, he was too ill to appear in public.

A substitute speaker for Debs appeared about 3:30 o'clock, but when he attempted to make an address in public, was chased away by policemen.

Over 75 Men Arrested.

More than 75 men were arrested, including Thomas Devine, socialist member of the city council. Charges of incitin to riot were placed against them, but after 300 policemen had succeeded in breaking up the mobs, the prisoners were all released without bail.

Announcement that Debs would not be permitted to speak was made late Saturday night, after the socialists here had prepared to handle an overflow crowd. The announcement appeared in the morning papers and was the first notice the socialists had that their meeting could not be held.

When the hour for Debs to speak arrived there was at least 6,000 men and women congregated about the William McKinley monument in Court House park, across the street from Memorial hall.

A man mounted the base of the monument. "We'll use Memorial hall this afternoon if we have to wade through blood to do it," he shouted. A policeman grabbed him and he was unceremoniously put into a patrol wagon. The man who essayed to speak next also was arrested.

Clubs Were Drawn.

As the crowds sensed what was occurring the radicals began to hoot and boo the officers. Clubs were drawn and the crowd was got moving. Then came the parade through the streets, and cries of "Down with the mayor!" "Hang him!" "To hell with the police!" and others of a similar nature.

It was after 5 o'clock before police were able to disperse the crowd. Fist fights by the dozen occurred on street corners. Hotel lobbies were invaded by the malcontents. Street cars were held up and threats of serious outbreaks were to be heard on every hand.

Martin Amorous, Jr., Injured in Automobile Accident on Sunday

Martin Amorous, Jr., the 22-year-old son of Martin Amorous, well known in Atlanta, who is now living in Marietta, Ga., is at the Mountainside hospital in Montclair, N. J., suffering from a fractured nose and fractured right hip as the result of an automobile accident on Sunday afternoon. No details of the accident were given in a telegram sent to Mr. Amorous on Sunday night from officials of the hospital.

The younger Amorous, who has been out of service only a short time, is engaged in business in New York city. Early Sunday morning he went to Montclair to visit an aunt. After dinner Amorous and a party of friends went for an auto ride on the Convent-Montclair road. It is believed that the auto accident occurred at a site known as Dead Man's curve, about twelve miles from Montclair.

The father of the injured boy is on his way to the Montclair hospital.

Federal Convicts Help in Fighting Stubborn Flames

Five Homes on McDonough Road, Just Opposite the Prison Grounds, Are Destroyed Sunday Night — Loss Will Be $12,000.

Inmates of the federal penitentiary last night aided in fighting a stubborn fire of unknown origin that destroyed five dwellings on the McDonough road, just opposite the prison grounds and for some time seriously threatened other houses and stores in the neighborhood.

The total damage is estimated at between $10,000 and $12,000, all of which is believed to have been covered by insurance. But for the aid rendered by the prisoners with the fire apparatus of the penitentiary, the flames probably would have spread still further and caused considerably heavier damage.

After the first discovery of the fire which began in the unoccupied dwelling owned by R. A. Costley, a grocer, a number of prisoners were detailed with several guards to combat the flames.

Firemen Reach Scene.

Atlanta fire companies summoned to the fire arrived after the flames had gained considerable headway, and could render only a limited amount of aid on account of there being no main water plugs in the neighborhood. Members of the companies, however, quickly joined with the convict fire fighters, who had attached lines of hose to the single main on the prison reservations, upon which they had to rely.

Six families were rendered without shelter and had to be taken into the homes of neighbors for the night. As soon as it was found that the fire could not be quickly checked residents of the section combined in removing household

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STATE OF SIEGE REIGNS AT FIUME BY ALLIED ORDER

Fiume Is Austria's Big Port on the Adriatic, and It Is Claimed by Both Italians and Jugo-Slavs.

ITALIANS ARE BLAMED BY JUGO-SLAV VERSION

For All the Trouble Along the Dalmatian Coast. Official Jugo-Slav Story of Fight at Spalato.

Fiume, March 30.—The commander of the allied troops has declared Fiume, Austria's big port on the Adriatic, to be in a state of siege, according to the south Slav press bureau.

DALMATIAN ROW DUE TO ITALIANS, SAYS JUGO-SLAVS

Washington, March 30.—An official Jugo-Slav version of a disturbance at Spalato, Dalmatia, several weeks after the incident which resulted in the Italian embargo against that port and in repressive measures by the inter-allied naval commanders, was made public here tonight by the information bureau of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovevnes. It charged that the Italians, in order to prevent the withdrawal of the inter-allied patrols, staged an attack on the Jugo-Slav population on the night of March 10.

The statement quoted an official dispatch from Belgrade, which said the following information was received from Spalato under date of March 10:

"There occurred serious events here tonight. Italian marines, following a plan arranged beforehand with sympathizers of Italy in Spalato, provoked great disorders with the aim of creating bloody and serious fighting, in this manner preventing the departure of the interallied patrols (American, French, British and Italian). It had been decided previously by the allied admirals that these patrols should depart tomorrow, because order had been preserved in Spalato, making it unnecessary for allied patrols to be there, the more so as the local police and Serbian troops were believed by the allied admirals to be sufficient to maintain order.

Provoked by Italians.

"The Italians considered this decision a great success for the Serbians and a blow to their prestige among the pro-Italians of Spalato (who are in an absolute minority) and did their best to provoke the incident.

"That this fighting was provoked by the Italians is proved, the witness being the officers of the American, French and British navies, who observed the disturbance from the Spalato public library.

"The population was perfectly orderly and quiet, pursuing its usual custom of walking along the seashore late in the afternoon, after their daily work was finished. The Jugo-Slavs did not give the slightest cause for a provocation or quarrel (in spite of the fact that there many Italian marines with their friends along the seashore, gazing unfriendly at them and making all sorts of insulting remarks) The Jugo-Slavs were glad the Italians were to leave the city tomorrow and let them pass their last day in Spalato as they liked it.

"The Italian soldiers lunched with an Italian leader of Spalato, at which occasion for several hours they were singing patriotic Italian songs and listening to inflammatory speeches. About 6 p. m. they came to the seashore, seized at once an unfortunate Croatian, beating him cruelly and trying to bring him to the Italian warships in port. The man's friends tried to defend him, but the Italians took out their knives and began to strike around them. Those who had no knives with them hurried to a cafe and took heavy iron chairs, bricks or stones and beat furiously old men, women and children until the inter-allied patrols came, overpowered and disarmed them and pushed them back from the seashore.

Allied Officers Observe Disturbance.

"The allied naval officers observed the disturbance from the windows of the Spalato public library. Being without arms and numerically insufficient and in constant danger of attack of the infuriated Italian soldiery, they remained inactive until the inter-allied patrols came.

"When obliged to retreat before the inter-allied forces, the Italians shouted, 'Long live Italians in Spalato! Down with the Jugo-Slavs!' They repeated these shoutings until they reached the warships.

"It is necessary to remark that many Italian officers were among their soldiers.

"Numerous witnesses declare that no Serbian soldier was on the seashore at the moment when the fighing started. Those who arrived later were attacked by the Italian soldiers with knives and stones and without having given any motive for the attack on them.

"We possess the proofs that this disorder was arranged by the Italians beforehand. The local Jugo-Slav government, headed by its chief, Dr. Ivo Krstelj, has presented tonight its first memorandum to the allied admirals.

"Americans, British and French patrols are maintaining order in the city, the Italians being ordered to stay on board their ship."

RESERVE CITY BANKERS MEET IN CONVENTION

New Orleans, March 30.—The Association of Reserve City Bankers will open a three-day session of the annual meeting here tomorrow. One hundred and fifty bankers will attend. Mlevin A. Taylor, president of the First Trust and Savoings bank, Chicago, will make the principal address. His subject will be "The Possibility of the Development of a Uniform Banking System."

White War Heroes Call for Arrest Of Negro War Hero

Sergeant Henry Johnson Accused of Saying White Soldiers Were Cowards and the War Was Won by Negroes.

St. Louis, March 30.—A federal warrant has been issued for the arrest of Sergeant Henry Johnson, negro war hero of Albany, N. Y., on complaint of returned white war heroes who declared Johnson had disparaged their valor in an address here Friday night. The warrant is based on the technical charge of wearing the uniform after a prescribed time.

Johnson is said to have declared whites were cowards, that they retreated in the face of enemy fire, that the marines refused to fight in the same trenches with blacks, and that the war was won by the negroes.

Deputy marshals deferred Johnson's arrest when he promised to retract the charges in a formal statement.

Church Services And Trains Lost By Many Sunday

Hundreds of Atlantans forgot to set their watches an hour ahead on Sunday and as a result church services were behind the time, trains were missed, dinners were late and many an engagement broken through an oversight. The fun commenced early Sunday morning and many did not realize just what the trouble really was until it was too late.

The various hotels had all sorts of queer complaints. Men and women before retiring would leave their usual time call and as a result confusion was rampant in the ranks of those who forgot for a long while Sunday morning.

Most of the embarrassment over the failure to set their timepieces was found at the various railroad stations. Those who intended to make a last minute run for trains would be received with the expression, "Train gone; you are too late." Many received the news calmly and in a good-natured manner, but others lost their temper and declared that they did not know that a change of railroad schedule was effective Sunday.

At the Terminal station, several of the porters had cards printed telling the traveler to change his timepiece as he was an hour slow.

As Sunday is a business holiday the commercial world has not had a taste of the change of time. It is safe to predict that there will be many a girl and man an hour late in reporting for duty on Monday morning.

TORCH BEING USED BY KOREAN MOBS

100,000 Rioters Burn the Town Hall and Cut Telegraph Wires — Armed With Scythes, Koreans Fight Japanese.

Seul, March 30.—Serious disorders have occurred at Samga, a village in southeastern Korea, according to dispatches received here. It is said that Koreans numbering 100,000 gathered at Samga, cut telegraph wires and set fire to the town hall. Armed with scythes, members of the mob are reported to have attacked the postoffice and police stations. There was severe fighting and many casualties were inflicted in the clash between the mob and the police and a small detachment of troops. Strong reinforcements have been sent to Samga. Unrest continues throughout the country.

Warning to Foreigners.

M. Hishmidzu, chief representative here of the Japanese department of foreign affairs, deprecates in the course of a statement given out here today rumors that foreigners have participated in the riots and asks consuls to warn their nationals not to approach scenes of rioting because of the danger of their actions being misunderstood. The recent insinuation that Ransford S. Miller, American consul general, was implicated in disorders in this city was a gross injustice, he pointed out, and resulted from Mr. Miller motoring past a point where a demonstration was going on.

Alluding to charges of cruelty preferred by the semi-official Korean press against Japanese troops, M. Hishmidzu said the police and soldiers may have dealt harshly with rioters "while excited," but added he found it hard to believe the Japanese "acted like the Huns in Belgium." Some stories, he remarked, were so shocking that they could not be believed, but, nevertheless, many missionaries appear to place credence in them.

Hear One-Sided Story.

"This is not surprising," he said, "because they associate constantly with the Koreans, with whom they converse freely. On the other hand, they rarely come in contact with Japanese, not knowing our language. Thus they hear a one-sided story. It is a notorious fact that the average Korean is a great liar. It is possible the Koreans are telling their foreign friends distorted stories, painting the Japanese in the blackest colors. Thus the missionaries, pinning their faith on the people they regard as their friends, are forming an incorrect judgment."

DEMONSTRATIONS GROWING STRONGER.

San Francisco, Cal., March 30.—Demonstrations throughout Korea are growing stronger; 32,000 persons have been imprisoned; 100,000 have been injured, including children and girls, and Christian churches, schools and stores have been closed, according to a cablegram received today by the headquarters of Korean National association here from Rev. Hyun Soon, special representative of the Korean Independent union at Shanghai.

Announcement was made by the association that Dr. Syngman Rhee

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HAPLESS HUNGARY ENTIRELY IN GRIP OF SOVIET FORCES

All Business Taken Over by Bolshevik Regime. Rents Being Paid to the Government Instead of Landlords.

PEOPLE ARE FLEEING BY THE THOUSANDS

All Are Deprived of Their Belongings at the Border If They Try to Pass Without Being Searched.

Vienna, March 30.—Following the practice put into effect by the Russian soviet government at Moscow bank presidents in Budapest have become mere figureheads while soviet clerks administer the business. Rents no longer are paid to landlords, but to the government, which is represented by the janitors. The stores have been nationalized and the heads of factories have been replaced by those elected by the workmen.

Difficult to Cash Checks.

The banking business is being handicapped under the new regulations. No one is allowed to draw out more than $100 except in the payment of salaries. A check must be signed by all the trustees before it is submitted to a bank, where it is honored on the condition that the trustees of the institution are shown to be employees.

During the period in which inventories are being taken all stores are closed except for the sale of food and drugs.

Thousands of refugees are traveling toward Vienna. All are deprived of their belongings at the frontier if they attempt to pass the border without being searched.

Members of the wealthy class have resolved to tarry in Budapest and await events. Countess Mary Karolyi, a cousin of Count Karolyi, who recently resigned as provisional president of Hungary, is quoted as saying:

"We have been reduced to fifteen acres of land and one horse. It is better to have that than roam over the world homeless. We have got to live somewhere so it will be here."

There are but two classes in Hungary—aristocrats and peasants. The republic seemingly is more Russian than German.

All Estates Appropriated.

All estates have been appropriated by the government. American officials are being well treated by the Hungarian officials, and American couriers are allowed to pass in and out of Budapest without hindrance. Telegraphic service is restricted and slow.

Count Karolyi's position has not been damaged by the new regime, according to political observers, who say he cleverly vacated his position as provisional president by shifting responsibility for the course of events to the allies and then urging resistance against the entente which resulted in a union of the social democrats and the communists.

The railway strike in Hungary was followed by the engineers leaving their trains at whatever place they happened to be when the strike was called. Trains loaded with hundreds of passengers were left standing in the loneliest places.

In Czecho-Slovakia it is reported that uprisings have occurred. News

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"Sleeping Sickness" Claims First Victim In Atlanta Sunday

After Suffering From 'Flu' and Pneumonia, Mrs. M. F. Waddell Sleeps for Six Days and Nights, and Then Dies.

After sleeping continuously for six days and nights, Mrs. M. F. Waddell, who is believed to be the second person to contract the "sleeping sickness disease," died at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon at her residence, 243 Kennedy street. She was 55 years old.

Mrs. Waddell began her long sleeping period last Tuesday, attending physicians say, after she had first begun to improve from pneumonia brought on by influenza. All efforts to arouse her were of no avail, and the injection of serums to stimulate her heart action did not serve to keep her condition from growing weaker daily.

She was ill four weeks from influenza, and was in a weakened condition when seized by the sleeping spell. From the time she last went to sleep her only nourishment was that administered through a colon tube, and though her sleep appeared to be no different form that of a healthful repose, her heart action and pulsation quickly began to show signs of the lack of food stimulation.

She is survived by her husband, M. F. Waddell, an Atlanta grocer; one daughter, Mrs. F. G. Hudson; four sons, W. M., A. L., G. L. and J. M. Waddell, and by four brothers, W. M., R. F., S. B. and J F. Golden. The body will be sent to Bremen today.

Mexico Grants Lands In Lower California To Jap Corporations

Root for League With Amendments Made to Covenant

Former Secretary of State Proposes Six Amendments After an Exhaustive Review of the League Project.

SAFEGUARD IS URGED FOR MONROE DOCTRINE

If Changes Are Made, Root Says It Will Be "Clear Duty" of the United States to Enter League—Regrets Senate Was Not Convened to Discuss Project.

New York, March 30.—Elihu Root declared himself tonight an advocate of the league of nations covenant made public by the peace conference, providing it is amended, primarily, by writing enforcement clauses into the articles calling for arbitration and limitation of armaments by restricting to five years the unanimous guaranty of the present political and territorial status of members and by protecting from non-American interference the affairs of the American continents.

He made his approval contingent also upon amendments assuring periodic revision of international law and a general redrafting of the covenant in an atmosphere removed by several years from the issues attendant upon the settlement of a world war. To dispel doubt as to the right of withdrawal from the league, he favored specific reservations of this privilege to any signatory coincident with or after the proposed redrafting conference.

Root Proposes Six Amendments.

If these changes could be made, the former secretary of state asserted, it would be the "clear duty" of the United States to enter into the league agreement, in keeping with what he termed the apparent general desire of the American public that the country "do its full share toward the establishment of an effective international organization to preserve the peace of the world."

Mr. Root reviewed the league project and proposed his amendments, six in number, in a letter to Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, which the latter gave out for publication. The discussion was in response to a request by the party leaders, who advised the former cabinet member and senator that citizens in the republican ranks "determined to do all that can possibly be done toward the maintenance of peace without sacrificing our own supreme nationalism," and seeking "the best judgment" to aid them in reaching a conclusion, would appreciate a study of the covenant from Mr. Root.

To Guard Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Root proposed that the Monroe doctrine—"the United States' traditional attitude toward purely American questions"—be withdrawn from "decisions or recommendations of other powers" in a paragraph inserted in the league constitution immediately before the signature of the American delegates. He based this suggestion upon America's contemplated entrance into the league not because of any need of Old World aid in preserving peace in the western hemisphere but in compliance with the request of the "peaceable nations" of Europe that the United States place its power and influence behind theirs to lessen the possibility of wars "in their part of the world." Without such an amendment, he continued, "surrender of the Monroe doctrine is inevitable" under the terms of the covenant.

Arbitration Provision Weak.

The league's provision for compulsory international conferences on political questions in times of danger was classed by the former secretary as "a great step forward." But the scheme was not carried far enough, he said. It should not merely suggest, but compel arbitration of all justicable questions including those affecting honor and excluding only those of policy or politics. He added that the drafters of the league plan, in leaving to disputants the privilege of submitting to arbitration questions "which they recognize as suitable for submission," had set the entire subject of arbitration "back where it was twenty-five years ago."

"Instead of perfecting and putting 'teeth' into the system of arbitration provided for by the Hague conventions," he stated, "they have thrown those conventions upon the scrap-heaps." He cited the efforts of the Grant, Arthur, Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft administrations to advance the cause of arbitration, and confessed he could not without protest "see the judgment of three generations of the wisest and best of American

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TAFT AND HUGHES DIFFER ON TREATY

Former President, in Atlanta Sunday, Defends Article 10, Providing for "Mutual Undertaking Against Spirit of Conquest."

Declaring that he did not agree with Charles E. Hughes, former republican nominee for the presidency, in his proposal for the elimination of article 10 in the tentative draft of the league of nation's constitution, former President William H. Taft, who spent several hours in Atlanta between trains Sunday, stated that the article in question is one of the most important parts of the league constitution since it would "provide for mutual undertaking against the spirit of conquest."

Mr. Taft reached Atlanta during Sunday morning, and at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon left for Dayton, Ohio, where he will speak Monday afternoon on the league of nations. From there he will go to Cincinnati and later to Michigan cities to fill lecture engagements.

Declines Invitations.

His short stay in Atlanta was spent quietly at Piedmont hotel, where he received only a few visitors. He spoke at Augusta Saturday, and declined numerous invitations Sunday, pleading that he was "tired out." His departure was taken before many Atlanta friends were even aware of his arrival.

Other than his statement that he differed with Mr. Hughes in his suggestion for the elimination of article 10, Mr. Taft would not discuss the republican leader's attack on the league constitution in New York a few days ago.

Asked about his opinion on Mr. Hughes' "categorical" proposal for seven amendments to the tentative league draft, the former president said he had "no expression of opinion to make."

He explained that article 10 of the league constitution aimed at eliminating the spirit of conquest among nations and to provide a guarantee against future warfare until the league first took steps for an amicable settlement of any difficulties that might arise between members of the league.

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among nations," he said. "The first is the limitation of armament, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest, the third for nations not to go to war until the league has made efforts for peaceable settlement, and the fourth for open diplomacy.

Pleased With Congresses.

"I am much pleased with the success of the nine peace congresses held. W eare very anxious to hear how things are going in France just now, but at present there is nothing tangible upon which we can base a possible opinion. It is hard to know what is going on at the numerous conferences in Paris.

"I am hopeful that the amendments to be made will reconcile us all to a league among nations."

Mr. Taft expressed his pleasure at having another opportunity to visit Atlanta, even for a brief stay, and said he was sorry he did not have time to pay his respects to Atlanta friends.

He also stated that he was sorry to have to decline invitations Sunday for a few games of his favorite pastime—golf.

"I feel very much at home in Atlanta, and Atlanta people always have been good enough to make me feel welcome upon my visits here," he said. "It is indeed a pleasure to be here again, and I'm sorry that I can't stay over longer. I would certainly enjoy golfing over the delightful courses here, and am sorry that my clubs and other paraphernalia have been sent ahead."

Mr. Taft's wife and brother, Charles Taft, did not accompany him to Atlanta, having left him at Augusta Saturday and returned to Washington.

OFFICERS FIND SWAMP STOCKED WITH LIQUOR

Macon, Ga., March 30.—(Special.) A swamp stocked with "moonshine", was discovered by revenue officers working out of Macon yesterday. The liquor was poured into the creek which flows through Putnam county near Eatonton. A man, giving his name as "Fate" Morgan, was arrested as the owner of the whisky and bound over under bond of $1,000. The officers found more than 200 gallons in cans, kegs and barrels buried at different points in the swamp and hidden in the bushes.

Title Is Acquired to Vast Tracts of Agricultural Lands for the Purpose of Exploitation.

CONCESSIONS LEGAL, SAYS MEXIC OFFICIAL

General Aguirre Asserts That There Is Nothing in the Grants to Lead to Trouble, as Far as the Monroe Doctrine Is Concerned.

Mexico City, March 30.—That Japanese corn corporations have been granted concessions to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California was the statement made late today by General Amado Aguirre, undersecretary of development and agriculture.

The affirmation was made, however, that the concessions were fully authorized by the provisions of the Mexican constitution regarding the area and position of the territory in relation to the ocean shore and the frontier line.

Concessions and Monroe Doctrine.

There was nothing in the concessions, it was asserted by the undersecretary, that might possibly lead to difficulties as far as the Monroe doctrine was concerned.

Reports that there is a possibility of international controversy over the granting of the concessions to the Japanese were said to be absurd by General Amado Aguirre, in an interview earlier in the day, in which he said the action was legal. At that time he would not admit the concessions had been granted. The Japanese legation here denied it had any official knowledge of the action. In the interview, General Aguirre is quoted as follows:

"It is absurd to give credit to, or take seriously, the news published today that there is imminent an international conflict because of the fact that Japanese subjects or companies are arranging to acquire lands in Lower California, said to belong to the California and Mexican Land company, of Los Angeles.

"In the first place, the lands, which were given by a concession in 1884 to the Mexican land company, were declared the property of the pre-constitutional government on April 7, 1917, which action renders void the concession granted to the Mexican land company. Since then the government has appointed a commission to divide these lands and sell them to Mexicans in small lots.

Mexican Law and Foreigners.

"Moreover, even though Japanese companies do propose to acquire, as is alleged, huge tracts of land in lower California, they can not be aided by our government, since the Mexican constitution, in Article XXVII, expressly states that no foreigner can acquire land in a zone 100 kilometers wide from a foreign frontier nor in a belt fifty kilometers wide along the shores of the Pacific ocean or the Gulf of Mexico. Even though the Japanese subjects secure Mexican citizenship, they could not acquire 800,000 acres of land, as it is declared they seek to buy. This equals nearly 400,000 hectares, which is far above the legal limit placed on the purchase of lands, which restricts all persons and companies to a maximum of 2,800 hectares."

U. S. ATTITUDE ON CONCESSIONS.

Washington, March 30.—Attention of the state department was called about two weeks ago to the reported proposal of Japanese interests to acquire a large tract of land in Lower California from the California and Mexican land company of Los Angeles, in telegrams forwarded to the department by Senator Phelan, of California.

The attitude of the United States government toward any such move by foreign interests was set forth in a communication sent in at time by the department to the Los Angeles company. The company was referred specifically to two documents, the Lodge resolution on the sixty-second congress, and a measure by President Taft, both in 1912, and each of which were inspired by the proposal of Japanese fishing interests to establish a base on Magdalena bay.

The Lodge resolution declared that sales of property by Americans to any nation which might use the tract as a base to threaten the United States could not be viewed without grave concern by this government. The message of President Taft transmitted a report by Secretary Knox in response to a senate resolution. The message and report

Weather Prophecy

PARTLY CLOUDY.

Washington—Forecast:

Georgia—Partly cloudy and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair.

South Carolina—Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair.

Alabama, Mississippi — Partly cloudy and cooler Monday; Tuesday, fair.

Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday; cooler in north Tuesday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair and colder Monday; Tuesday fair.

were similar to the Lodge resolution in content.

Officials Decline to Comment.

In view of the recent communication, officials tonight were greatly interested in the announcement yesterday in Mexico City by General Amado Aguirre, undersecretary of development and agriculture in the Mexican cabinet, that concessions to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California had been granted to Japanese corn corporations. It was stated that no advices had reached the department since the communication was addressed to the Los Angeles company, and in the absence of such advices, high officials declined to comment on Aguirre's announcement.

It was presumed, however, that requests for information would be made to the American embassy in Mexico City, pending the receipt of which no further steps would be taken. Henry Fletcher, American ambassador to Mexico, is in Washington, and it was pointed out that the government would have the direct advantage of knowledge should the occasion arise for further action by the state department.

TORCH BEING USED BY KOREAN MOBS

Continued from First Page.

and Dr. Henry Chung, who have been appointed as delegates to represent the Korean independence movement at Paris, are planning a mass congress of Koreans at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, April 14, when an effort will be made to enlist the support of America.

C. H. Ahn, president of the Korean National association, has sent from here a cablegram to President Wilson, Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd-George and Orlando, and the Chinese peace delegation at Paris, submitting Korea's case on the basis of national self-determination.

KOREA FORMS GOVERNMENT.

Honolulu, March 30.—Korea has formed a provisional government in Manchuria, according to cabled advices from Koreans in Shanghai received today by a local organization of Koreans. Troops of the new government crossed the Tumankang river from Manchuria into Korea, the message said. During demonstrations which occurred in Seoul on March 25 and 26 both sides suffered casualties, the advices say.

HAPLESS HUNGARY IN GRIP OF SOVIET FORCES

Continued from First Page.

of the Hungarian Bolshevism has spread rapidly and the revolutionary spirit in west Ukraine and Rumania is said to be increasing.

ARCHDUKE ARRESTED BY THE HUNGARIANS

Geneva, March 30.—Archduke Joseph Francis and Julius Ommeich, a former millionaire, dressed as peasants, were arrested when trying to cross the Hungarian frontier into Germany. They were betrayed by their hands, which were out of keeping with the costumes they wore. Their fingernails were manicured and the hands generally clean and showing no signs of hard work. The socialist commandant, Herr Keszthelg, sent the arrested men to Budapest. Bela Kun, the foreign minister, ordered both imprisoned.

QUIET REPORTED IN HUNGARY.

Paris, March 30.—Advices received from Captain Thomas C. Gregory, of the United States food administration at Triest, dated last Thursday, are to the effect that quiet prevails in Hungary, and that the receipt of food supplies might prevent further trouble. This news came through Lieutenant Smith, who arrived in Vienna from Budapest Thursday morning. When Lieutenant Smith left Budapest only the drug stores and a few cafes were open. There was a feeling of great uneasiness among the higher classes. The new government, it is stated, will consist of a council of fifteen with BalaKun, the leader of the revolution, at its head.

Professor Brown and Lieutenant White, of the American mission, are still in Budapest. The British and French missions left for Belgrade, Serbia, Wednesday and the Italian mission departed the same day for Vienna. Professor Brown expressed the opinion that the prompt shipment of foodstuffs would do much to ameliorate the situation. He added that the confidence of the populace would be restored if the entente made it known that Hungary is not to be dismembered.

HUNGARY IS SEEKING DEAL WITH GERMANY.

Copenhagen, March 30. — The Vienna Volks Zeitung's Budapest correspondent says the Hungarian government has offered to ally itself with the German government against the entente, according to a dispatch received here. A telegram of the Wolff Bureau says, however, that nothing is known in official quarters in Berlin concerning such an offer.

Communist troops invaded German West Hungary but were repulsed after several conflicts with the inhabitants, according to a dispatch from Berlin quoting the Vossische Zeitung as stating that a deputation from west Hnugary arrived yesterday in Vienna to report to Secretary of State Bauer concerning the invasion. Many houses were plundered and burned.

MORE AUTHORITY GIVEN GEN. MANGIN.

Paris, March 30.—The extension of the authority of General Mangin, who, according to reports, will be chosen to direct the allied operations against Hungary, to include the Polish, army will be considered by the allied military authorities, said Le Matin, in order to establish under one command a front from the Baltic sea to the Black sea.

RUSS BOLSHEVIKI MENACE RUMANIA.

London, March 30.—Russian Bolsheki forces have evacuated Kiev and are turning their attention to the Rumanians, according to reports from Stanislau, Galicia, transmitted to London from Vienna under date of March 28 by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company.

TABERNACLE BIBLE CONFERENCE CLOSES

The big Bible conference which has been conducted for some ten days at the Baptist Tabernacle came to a close yesterday when all-day services were held.

The conference has been one of the most interesting and fruitful ever held, and has drawn many thousands of people to the great auditorium to hear the masterly addresses of some of the most eminent divines in the entire country.

The services Sunday were marked by the greatest crowds and the most eloquent sermons of the entire series of meetings and the speakers were delighted with the results of their work in Atlanta.

Sunday school was held at 9:30 o'clock. At 10:15 there was a sermon by Dr. R. E. Neighbour; at 11:15 o'clock Dr. William Evans spoke; at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon there was a mass meeting with a sermon by Dr. W. L. Pettingill, and at 8 o'clock there was a song service and then a sermon by Dr. William Evans.

AMERICA IS IGNORANT OF CHILEAN MARKET

New Orleans, March 30.—"On account of the small trading carried on between Chile and this country before the war, America does not yet know the southern market and is constantly sending us wares we cannot use," Eugene Pastor, commissioned by the Chilean government to develop more satisfactory trade between the United States and Chile, announced upon his arrival here today. Mr. Pastor, who is on his way to New York where he will confer with American exporters, said Chile's attitude toward America is of the "friendliest kind."

Criticising the manner in which American exporters prepare their goods for shipment to the Latin-American country, Mr. Pastor said:

"Because an article is in vogue in the United States does not mean that it has any charm for Chilean buyers. When we send you samples of what we want, we almost invariably are sent in return something very different.

"Another trouble has been that American shippers have not understood how to pack goods properly for South American markets. Merchandise is packed too lightly and comes to us in a damaged condition. I expect to show your exporters our requirements along that line to attain success."

Mr. Pastor concluded by saying America can easily obtain business formerly done by England and Germany by meeting the demands of the Chilean market.

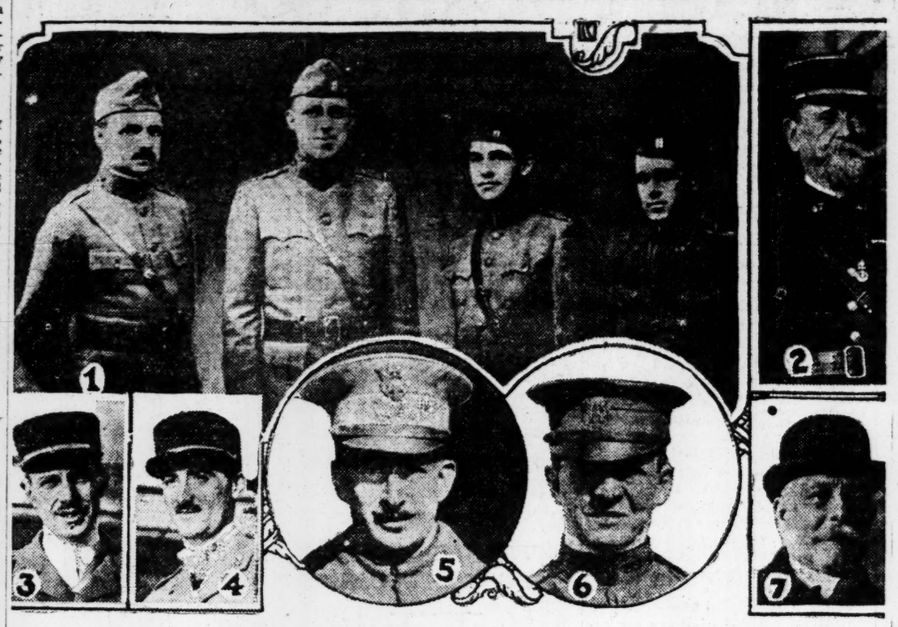
MEDALS PRESENTED TO LOUISIANA MEN

New Orleans, March 30.—John M. Parker, food administrator for the state of Louisiana, today was awarded the Liberty medal made by the National Institute of Social Science in recognition of his services to the government during the war. Dr. Paul H. Saunders, local chairman of the local war finance organization, and Charles Weinberger, chief of the New Orleans division, American Protective league, were awarded the Patriotic medals by the institute today.

ELKS IN NEW ORLEANS DEDICATE NEW HOME

New Orleans, March 30.—Dedication of the new $800,000 home attended by members of the benevolent protective order of Elks from every part of the country, brought the three days' celebration of the organization to a close here today. More than 10,000 Elks were in attendance. The celebration was in honor of the New Orleans lodge, which obtained first place in a recently national membership campaign.

CHAPLAIN CHIEF ARRIVES WITH PRAISE FOR ARMY WORKERS.



American soldiers in France and the untiring and self-sacrificing work of Red Cross and American army chaplains were discussed by Bishop De Wolf Perry, of Providence, R. I., who was one of the 226 saloon passengers on board the steamship Lapland, of the White Star line, arriving from Liverpool via Halifax. The bishop, who is an Episcopalian, spent eight months in France as chief of chaplains of the Red Cross service, with headquarters at Paris and at Chaumont. He said there were seventy-six chaplains in the Red Cross service, of whom twenty-six were later transferred to the American army and under the A. E. F. Bishop Perry said the regular army had 1,285 chaplains, of whom thirteen had died, 200 had been wounded and a large number were decorated for heroic conduct in action. The accompanying layout shows some of the other prominent arrivals: (1) Left to right, Major Dallas S. Townsend, Captain George Brokaw Compton, Captain Thomas D. Wadelton, Captain Royal F. Nash. (2) Lieutenant George Le Mesnager, of Los Angeles. (1) Lieutenant Edwin C. Parsons, of Springfield. (4) Sergeant Austin B. Crehore. (5) Lieutenant Livingston G. Irving. (6) Chaplain James De Wolf Perry. (7) G. De Pellerin Lapouche.

Men of the Emory Unit Given Chance To Visit Atlanta

After ten months of absence from home every member of the Emory unit has seen Atlanta again, even though the visit was all too fleeting. Sixty per cent of the 185 returned soldiers were allowed passes out of camp Saturday night and were permitted to remain in the city until 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when they reported back in order that the commanding officers might grant freedom to the remaining boys to come into town. They were given a pass until reveille this morning.

Their delight at being home again with friends, sweethearts and relatives was evident in the happy faces of these boys as they hastened in for the long-dreamed of reunion with them. With a pass stowed safely in his pocket the objective of each fellow was the first conveyance bound cityward. Many relatives were there with automobiles waiting to bring most of them in.

Wait for Discharge.

Although their glimpse of the city and visits to loved ones was brief, it will serve to console them as they wait for discharge.

The task of demobilization will begin today, physical examinations being given as many of the men as possible as the first step in this direction. It is expected that two days will be consumed in this work.

Before the end of the week all of them will be back in civil life once more.

Atlanta had arranged a joint reception for the Emory unit and the Seventeenth engineers, in which both organizations were expected to march in a great welcome home parade.

News of the likelihood that the departure of the Seventeenth from Camp Merritt may be delayed until toward the close of the week may change details of these plans, however, since the Emory unit may be discharged by the time the engineers reach the city.

Are Willing to Wait.

They are unquestionably eager to be set free at the earliest possible moment, but Dr. Howard T. Cree, executive secretary of the War Camp Community service and a member of the reception committee on arrangements, stated Sunday night that many of the boys had expressed willingness to remain in camp if the arrival of the engineers could be moved up from the latter part of the week.

The committees have joined in efforts to see if this is possible. On Sunday Dr. Cree dispatched a telegram to headquarters of the War Camp Community service in New York enlisting their aid in an effort to have the Seventeenth leave for Atlanta earlier than present reports indicate.

Mayor Key will be asked to wire today the commanding officer at Camp Merritt, requesting that if possible the date of departure be advanced.

It is stated that a committee will probably meet today to consider what other steps may be taken in the matter.

Everything is ready for the reception, stated Mrs. S. M. Inman Sunday night. The whole thing is now a matter of continuous effort to bring home the boys of the Seventeenth early in the week, and hoping that it will not meet with disappointment.

Expect to Leave Early.

New York, March 30.—(Special.)—Satisfied that this was their last Sunday in Camp Merritt, the Atlanta and Georgia boys of the 17th regiment of engineers made a general exodus today to points of interest in New York and New Jersey.

The Georgia men know they are to be sent home this week, but the day of their departure is being carefully kept from them, if indeed it has been selected. The officers who will go to Atlanta in charge of the contingent believe the getaway day will be early in the week, and with this thought uppermost in their minds they have their belongings packed and everything is in readiness for the movement.

Among the mascots of the engineers which will be taken to Atlanta with the boys is a huge Collie dog which was found at St. Nazaire several months ago by Private J. H. Tate, of Atlanta, a Georgia Tech man. The canine was found wandering aimlessly about, hungry and bedraggled. Tate took the dog in tow and brought him to the quarters of the regiment. It was learned that the animal was taken to France as the official mascot of an artillery company, and having become frightened over the moaning of the big guns made its way to St. Nazaire.

"You can reach a man's heart through his stomach," quoted the parlor philosopher.

"Yes, if you can afford to pay the check," retorted the mere man.—Life.

"Does your husband play cards for money?"

"Yes, but I've given up hopes that he's ever going to get rich that way."—Detroit Free Press.

To enable a man with one leg to mount a bicycle or rest while riding a European inventor has patented a small wheel to be attached upon one side of the frame of a machine.

WIFE KILLS HUSBAND IN A DIVORCE QUARREL

Tuscumbia, Ala., March 30.—Admitting that she killed her husband in self-defense, Mrs. W. J. Milligan is in the custody of the Colbert county sheriff tonight, following the tragedy, which occurred this morning at the Milligan home.

Mrs. Milligan, discussing the affair, declared that her husband, to whom she had been married twenty years, had been cruel and unkind to her, and this treatment culminated in a demand Saturday night that he gree to a divorce in order that he might marry another woman. This demand was renewed this morning and "my continued refusal to meet his desires so infuriated him that he attacked me," said Mrs. Milligan. "Throwing me against a stove, he choked me and then drew a pistol. I myself was armed, fearing trouble, and fired first."

The bullet struck Milligan under the left e ye and penetrated the brain.

GERMANS WILL FIGHT OPPRESSIVE PEACE

Copenhagen, March 30.—Herr Stoessel, a member of the German majority socialist party, addressing the council of soldiers and workmen at Bromberg, Prussia, according to The Berlin Tageblatt, threatened that if the entente powers enforced an oppressive peace the workers of Germany would cease work and let the allies come and make what they wanted themselves.

"We, in the executive committee," Herr Stoessel is quoted as saying, "are resolved that in given circumstances we may follow the example of Hungary. We also can ally ourselves with Russia."

Reporter—What started the blaze, chief?

Fire Chief (in a whisper)—Spontaneous insurance.—Buffalo Express.

Liberty bonds are backed by the taxing power of the government, and therefore are a prior lien on every bit of wealth in the country.

BLUE LAWS DEFIED BY THE MERCHANTS OF CHATTANOOGA

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 30.—As the result of a demand for enforcement of the state blue laws by the labor organizations of the city, about one hundred merchants and others were today served with summonses to appear before Justice of the Peace H. A. Caulkins tomorrow and answer the charge of violating Sunday closing laws. Despite warnings from Attorney General George W. Chamlee that indictments would follow violation of the blue laws, which have been a dead letter here for years, nearly all those who have usually kept open were doing business today. Deputy sheriffs visited these places and, in every instance, the operators were ordered to court.

The squabble is a sequel to the closing of moving picture theaters on Sunday after they had been allowed to keep open all during the war period for the entertainment of soldiers in camp at Fort Oglethorpe. The labor unions charged that to close the "movies" and allow other business to keep open on the Sabbath was discriminatory, and made a demand on the attorney general that the lid be placed on all alike.

It is expected that the merchants summoned will be taken before the grand jury, which meets tomorrow.

Efficiency and economy are the aims of a new automatic device for mixing gas and air for industrial gas appliances so that a constant flame of even temperature is maintained.

A Brazilian living in New York has invented a machine to cast piston rings at a rate of 18,000 to 20,000 a day by whirling molten metal into shape by centrifugal force.

Jerusalem has been rid of mosquitoes, the cause of epidemics for many generations, by an American sanitarian who obtained his experience in the canal zone.

The United States owns fully one-half of the world's stock of diamonds.

An incandescent lamp that does not develop heat for which a patent has been granted has a number of filaments connected to a switch so rotated by a motor that each is illuminated but a fraction of a second.

RAID ON BOLSHEVIKI BY AMERICAN PATROL

Archangel, March 30.—An American patrol Friday raided the Bolshevik line of communication south of Bolshoia Ozera, causing considerable confusion among an enemy relief detachment going forward into that town. Meanwhile American guns shelled the town and airplanes dropped bombs on the place.

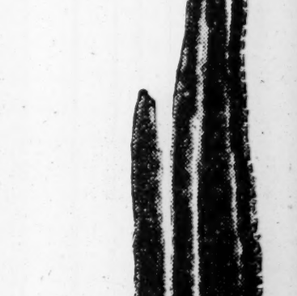
Bolshevik artillery Friday heavily shelled the American positions at Nemlar and at Vaga.

The druggist danced and chortled till the bottles danced on the shelves. "What's up?" asked the soda clerk. "Have you been taking something?"

"No. But do you remember when our water pipes were frozen last Christmas?"

"Yes; but what—"

"Well, the plumber who fixed them has just come to have a prescription filled."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



America's human sacrifice

15,000 lives! This is FIRE'S annual toll, as shown by statistics compiled by the Fire Marshals' Association and the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

There has never been a loss of life by fire or panic in buildings protected by GLOBE Sprinklers.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
507 Trust Co. of Ga. Bldg. Ivy 3385

Globe Sprinklers eliminate fire risk in the buildings of the Dallas Storage & Warehouse Co., Dallas, Texas.



THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES

THE best record on chocolates was made by Lowney's Chocolates at the San Francisco Exposition when they were awarded the Medal of Honor.

This is why there is a Lowney's Medal of Honor box of chocolates to commemorate the event. Treat with a package tonight and see if your girl agrees with the Exposition judges.



Frankly, we cannot guarantee that every dealer you happen to ask for Lowney's Chocolates can supply you. There are plenty in town who can, however, and they will do so gladly.

Lowney's Chocolates

THE WALTER M. LOWNEY CO.
51-53 E. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR PRETTY WALLS WITHOUT LAPS OR SPOTS, USE
Decotone
SANITARY COLD-WATER WALL FINISH
TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY
66 and 68 N. Broad St. Phones: Ivy 516; Atlanta 406.

DRINK OR DRUG

POISONING requires ELIMINATION. The Neal Treatment acts as an ANTIDOTE for these poisons, eliminates them from the system, creates a loathing for drink or drugs and overcomes the diseased condition. (No Hyoscine used.) Dr. J. H. Conway, 10 years with the "Keeley," physician in charge. Address Neal Institute, 229 Woodward Ave., Atlanta, Georgia.

60 Neal Institutes In Principal Cities

. . . and at the Yale Club

A fact:

At this—one of New York's finest clubs—Fatima is the *only* inexpensive cigarette enjoying a large sale. Month after month, Fatimas hold their place as one of the Yale Club's three leading sellers.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

NOTE—More and more men are refusing to judge a cigarette by its high price or by a fancy, expensive box. One proof of this is the growing leadership of Fatimas. In spite of their lower price, Fatimas please even the most exacting taste. And, better yet, they leave a man feeling as he should feel—even if occasionally he smokes more often than usual.

IN THE REALM OF WOMAN'S AFFAIRS

MARY REGAN

A Story of Love and Mystery Staged Amid New York's Brilliant Night Life.

By LEROY SCOTT

(Copyright, 1919, for The Constitution.)

CHAPTER V.

(CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY.)

Clifford Has a New Purpose.

Half an hour later Clifford entered the octagonal reception room at police headquarters and sent his name in to Commissioner Thorne. Word came back that Thorne was engaged and would be so for half an hour; but in the meantime wouldn't Clifford visit about the building.

Clifford descended to the great corridor on the main floor. Here he met captains and lieutenants and first-grade detectives—old friends, with whom, until the events that sent him out of the department, he had worked for close upon a decade. They treated him with a respect that, coming after his scene with Mary Regan, was soothing to his rasped spirit. The very surroundings, too, affected him—begot in him a formless longing; in a way it was like coming back to one's home town.

Here, too, he ran into little Jimmie Kelly. With Jimmie he descended to the pistol range in the subcellar, and for half an hour they practiced with the regulation police revolvers, which recoil like ancient shotguns—their targets those little posters seen everywhere, headed "Wanted for Murder," over the heart of the pictured fugitive an inch circle of white paper to serve as bull's-eye. And then they practiced with Jimmie's pistol, a .25 automatic so tiny that it could lie in a closed hand and not be seen.

"Wish you were back here with us, Bob," remarked Jimmie when Clifford announced that he was due up in the chief's office. "It would be great stuff—working with you again!"

There was hearty sincerity in Jimmie's voice, and the vague longing begot by it was still upon Clifford when at length he was seated beside Commissioner Thorne's desk.

"Clifford," said the Commissioner, briskly, his lean, Scotch-Irish face alive with purpose, "I'm going to lay all my cards face up on the table. I asked you to meet me down here, instead of up town, for the sake of the effect on you. That's why I made you wait and asked you to visit about. I wanted you to feel the old tug of headquarters."

"I guess I've felt it all right, chief."

"That's good. Clifford, six months ago I asked you to become second deputy commissioner. For your own reasons you refused. I hope you've changed your mind, for I'm now again asking you to take the place."

To be second deputy chief of New York's detective bureau!—Clifford felt a leaping thrill—a swift reaction from the heaviness and bitterness which had been upon him since his scene with Mary Regan. He considered for a moment. The controlling reason for his previous declination, his knowledge that Mary Regan would refuse him if he continued official police work because she believed she would interfere with his career—this reason Mary Regan herself had wiped out. He had lost enough because of her. Here was big work to do. Here was a big career.

Clifford looked up. "I accept, chief," he said with an energy almost fierce. "And I'm glad and proud to accept. And I'll give the job the best that's in me."

"Bully for you!" cried Thorne, seizing his hand.

There was a minute's further exchange of thanks and congratulations. Then Thorne continued:

"There's a particular situation I want you to take care of. I believe in the need of pleasure as much as any man. But the providing of pleasure in this city has become a vast business. I'm not referring to the theaters; I'm thinking of the restaurants, roof gardens, dancing places, things like that—high and low. And I'm thinking especially of the swellest places, and of some of the presumably most respectable places. These establishments have bred a new variety of specialists, astute men, astute women, who entangle and victimize the pleasure-seekers. Especially since women began to go about so freely to the dancing places, and it became so easy to make acquaintances, there have developed such opportunities—God, if the public only guessed a tenth of what is dribbling in to us! —and even we never get rumors of a tenth of what actually happens. But you know the situation better than I do."

"I've had to learn something about it," said Clifford.

"I want the facts. I want the situation cleaned out. You've got a free hand—use as many men as you like—follow your own plans."

"I'll be on the job at once," said Clifford.

"Good stuff!" cried Thorne, enthusiastically. "And if you succeed—and I know you will—it will be a big thing for the department, a big thing for me, and we'll try to make it a big thing for you!"

This new interest so promptly and exactly fitted the sudden emptiness in Clifford's life that almost without thinking he was impelled to ask, "Has anything happened, Chief, to cause you to make me this offer just now?"

Thorne regarded Clifford with a curious, thoughtful air. "I wonder if I should tell you," he said slowly; and then: "Well, the fact is, Clifford, I have been holding a little something back from you."

"Something about what, chief?"

"About you—and a woman."

"Yes—go on!"

"Six months ago a young woman called on me at my hotel, and asked me if I had offered you the position of chief of the detective bureau. I said that I had, and that you had declined. She then asked me if I still wanted you. I said yes, if I could get you. That was all that passed between us. She thanked me and went away."

"She was Mary Regan," said Clifford.

"She was."

"And is that all that happened?"

"Today I had a note from her, without date or address, advising me to offer you the position again, and to keep on offering it to you until you accepted."

Something was happening within Clifford, though he did not know what it was—something that set brain whirling and heart beating at a swifter tempo. "I just left her," he said with mechanical calm. "She's going to marry a man named Jack Morton."

"So I have just learned."

"How?"

"Some of my men have been covering Bradley and Loveman. Loveman's house telephone is tapped, and a few threads have been picked up. Miss Regan believes she is doing what she is doing because she wants to, and from her own motives. But Bradley and Loveman are behind it."

"In what way?" cried Clifford.

"Bradley, as you know, is a sort of private watchman over young Morton. Loveman has handled a lot of delicate matters for the father. The elder Morton is a ruthless egotist, an able man of big affairs, but remarkable for neither business nor personal morality. The son you are acquainted with. You can see the opportunities here for such a combination as Bradley and Loveman."

"Yes. But where does Mary Regan come in?"

"Bradley and Loveman are using her now, and expect to use her in the future."

"Does she know she is being used?"

"I am certain she does not even guess it."

"Then how did they ever get her into it this far?"

"I do not know."

"But surely," cried Clifford, "you must have some idea of what their plan is?"

"Only that I surmise that it is one individual case of the general situation concerning which I just spoke to you—about how very clever persons have made a subtle business out of the manner in which the city's big pleasure reacts upon human ambitions and human frailties. Any information more definite than this it will be part of your job to get."

(CONTINUED TOMORROW.)

(Copyright, 1919, for The Constitution.)

And So They Were Married

EPISODE FOUR (The Other Man)

By HAZEL DEYO BATCHELOR

(Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Co.)

CHAPTER II.

Scott came home from the west all tried out physically. Ruth had dressed in the most becoming things she possessed to go down and meet him, but after a weary smile and an appreciative, "How sweet you look, girl," Scott had relapsed into silence.

Ruth felt repulsed. On the way uptown she spoke to him several times. Finally when they reached the apartment and the lamps were lighted and she was flying in and out of the kitchen in the old way he did speak definitely about what was on his mind.

"I suppose you've wondered at my persuading Alice to do as she did?" he asked.

Ruth stopped what she was doing and turned toward him expectantly. "Yes; I did wonder at it, but you have one sponsor. Mother thought you did exactly right."

"Of course," Scott returned, "she would."

"But, oh, Scott, I am so sorry for Bert. I don't want to be callous where Alice is concerned, but she is so vindictive, so bitterly harsh in her judgments. I hate to think that she will go back to her old ways after she has forgotten the seriousness of all this, and she will, I am certain of that."

"Yes, I think she will."

"You remember how you told me of quarreling with her?"

"Yes."

"And heaven knows, Scott, you're hard to quarrel with. Why, the times I have been most furious with you have been times when I simply couldn't get you to talk at all."

"Well, what would you have had me do—persuade her to go on with it? There was mother eager to have it all called off, certain that if Alice would she could make things come out all right."

"Does your mother really think that?"

"I don't know. I always thought mother was pretty fair in her judgments; maybe she's right here, and I'm wrong. But I tell you, girl, it gets me, being a party to this thing. It's important. It could be a tragedy either way. I don't like messing in other people's lives."

"Tell me about Alice. How did she seem?"

"Well, she seemed genuinely contrite, more so than I have seen her in a long time."

"Well, then, don't worry about it, dear; you have done the thing you thought best; you can't do any more than that. Come out to dinner. I have everything you like best; let's think about ourselves. Just think, I haven't seen you in nearly three days."

"What's this?" asked Scott, obediently following her out into the dining room. He had stopped by the low buffet. A couple of letters had been thrown carelessly into a low blue bowl that was placed there. He had inadvertently taken up that large square envelope of Nick Carson's and Ruth reddened. She wasn't ready for Scott to see that letter, not tonight anyway.

Such a situation had never come up between them before, and Ruth hardly knew how to meet it. She saw no reason to feel embarrassed, and yet she felt strangely guilty. Of course, she reasoned, that feeling was due in part to the fact that Scott had asked her not to have anything to do with Nick Carson. When he saw that Nick had included both of them in his invitation Scott would, of course, change his attitude.

"It's an invitation from Nick Carson," Ruth said, trying to speak naturally. And then she went on quickly, "for both of us, of course."

"But I asked you not to have anything to do with him," Scott returned.

"Now, see here, Scott, let's not argue, but I won't be treated like a child about this. When I spoke to you about Betty, you refused to listen to me. Now you expect me to listen to you when you ask me to have nothing to do with Nick Carson, and you haven't even offered to explain. You are always talking about friendships between men and women and the fact that husbands and wives should be on a fifty-fifty basis. Why don't you apply your principles in this case? Nick Carson is the first man I have met since I have been married who has interested me at all. Why should you take this attitude? You have always said that women could take care of themselves, and here you are treating me like any man would treat any wife, not a bit like people would in the ideal modern marriage."

"What is it you want me to do about this?"

"Why, nothing, but act human about it."

"You've changed a great deal in a few days."

Ruth felt a wave of triumph surge up in her, and then a little feeling of uncertainty. She realized that she must go on with this thing but what if, after all, she was wrong? Suppose Scott said nothing more and went right on making engagements with Betty Lambert. That would be horrible; she simply could not face that. But she must take the chance. As things had been before Scott had had things entirely his own way. Scott must never know that she was doing this for him, but she was. She did not care whether Nick Carson lived or died, she cared for no man but Scott, but inasmuch as he wanted women friends, she must pretend to want men friends, and Nick Carson seemed the logical conclusion to everything.

(In the next chapter—The Beginning of the Friendship.)

Thomasville People Pay Slight Attention To Advance of Clocks

Thomasville, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—The city council of Thomasville failed to take any action in regard to the new time and in consequence the city clock was set up early this morning and the citizens generally found themselves climbing out of bed at late hours. Services in the churches were all held at 12:30 in the morning and 9 at night. Nobody liked the change and everybody seemed to have the feeling that they were being "done" in some way, though they were really keeping the same time that they had been doing for some weeks, or since Thomasville was put in eastern time. Several of the towns in this section have not changed their time.

MRS. EMMA CLUTE DIES

Married in 1912 While Seated at Desk.

Mrs. Emma Mae Clute, 27 years old, died Saturday night while visiting her mother, Mrs. M. F. Bullard, 182 Stewart avenue. She had lived in Atlanta for several years. She formerly was employed at the old Atlanta Mercantile company, where she married J. R. Clute, a fellow employee, while both were at work in the establishment, in June, 1912. The ceremony was performed while the couple were seated at their desks.

Besides her husband and her mother, she is survived by three sisters, Misses Estelle and Mattie Bullard and Mrs. Jacob Reid, and three brothers, W. P., C. S. and Cleve Bullard.

BOYS AT CHAUMONT LOSE THEIR "SMILES."



MRS. G. S. WHITING AND ONE OF HER "BOYS."

The soldiers at Chaumont, France, are feeling "S. O. L." as the soldier phrase goes, because "Smiles" is no longer with them. A little bit of a woman is "Smiles"—otherwise Mrs. G. S. Whiting, of Bound Brook, who worked about as many hours a day and just as hard as any section hand to see that the men were kept happy and cheerful. As a result of her work in their behalf there was not a more popular person in France, man or woman, than "Smiles" has been with the enlisted men at Chaumont—and now she is gone and the men are disconsolate.

Red Cross Nurses Will Be Furnished To Health Service

The American Red Cross, through its department of nursing, has just entered into an arrangement with the United States public health service whereby graduate enrolled Red Cross nurses will be furnished to the public health service just as they are to the army and navy, the plan having been made to increase the number of nurses in this service from 90 to 750.

Under a recent act of congress the public health service will obtain additional hospital and sanatorium facilities, and it is estimated that the number of patients cared for by this service will increase from about 50,000 a year to 75,000, necessitating the additional nurses.

On the recommendation of the Red Cross department of nursing, Surgeon General Rupert Blue has appointed Miss Lucy Minnegerode, of Fairfax, Va., superintendent of the United States public health nurse corps, her appointment following closely upon an inspection tour of marine hospitals which she made for the surgeon general. Miss Minnegerode, a graduate of Bellevue Training School for Nurses, in New York, was chief nurse of the Red Cross unit sent to Kief, Russia, in 1915, and on her return was appointed superintendent of nurses at Columbia hospital, in Washington. When the United States entered the war she was asked by the Red Cross to take charge of the preparation of Red Cross nurses for overseas work.

The public health service gives care and treatment to discharged sick and disabled soldiers, sailors and marines; army and navy nurses, patients of the war risk insurance bureau, merchant marine seamen, seamen on boats of the Mississippi river commission, officers and enlisted men of the United States coast guard, officers and employees of the public health service, certain keepers and assistant keepers of the United States lighthouse service, seamen of the engineer corps of the army, officers and men of the United States coast and geodetic survey, civilian employees entitled to treatment under the United States employees' compensation act, and employees on army transports who are not officers or enlisted men of the army.

The Red Cross classes in home nursing, dietetics, and hygiene are growing in number as well as in the interest of the communities throughout the southern division.

Red Cross Giving Lessons to Heroes In Useful Trades

In addition to furnishing entertainment during their days of convalescence, the Red Cross is giving instruction in useful trades to the patients at the military hospitals near Atlanta. At Fort McPherson a number of men were found who were interested in raising bees, so a class was formed and at present there are six hives of bees established near the Red Cross convalescent house. Classes in road construction have also been formed, and many men are taking advantage of the opportunity offered.

The convalescent house for colored troops is very popular and is widely used. Many of the colored convalescents are also taking advantage of the training offered by the Red Cross, and many of them are already proficient in weaving and beadwork.

At Camp Gordon an unusual method of entertaining the men in the wards has been instituted. A piano has been put on wheels and is rolled from ward to ward so that the men who are too sick to go to the convalescent house will not be cut off from the music that is one of the main features of the entertainment there.

Bachelors Wanted To Free Benedicts In Service of U. S.

"Wanted, bachelors to relieve married men on the Rhine."

This is the latest appeal to the man who is thinking of joining the United States army, and appears on the bulletin boards at several places in the city.

It is stated that the war department is contemplating substituting single men on the other side for the benedicts in the ranks.

There is a great opportunity offered in the service at present and men who enlist are promised almost immediate service "overseas."

FASHION HINT



A combination of Dame du Guerre with blue duvetyn shawl collar and cuffs. Chic little hat of red hemp braid, with new victory wings of blue and red.

MOTOR TRUCKS ARRIVE AFTER EIGHT-HOUR RUN

The two big Goodyear motor trucks, which are on their way to Macon, for the truck demonstration there Wednesday and Thursday, arrived in Atlanta at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon from Chattanooga, having made the 140-mile run via Dalton and Cartersville in eight hours, in a night run. The party reported the roads in good condition.

Monday morning at 9 o'clock the Goodyear caravan is to be welcomed by the chamber of commerce and the trucks will parade the principal streets of the city. At the capitol the governor will review them, after which they will proceed to the chamber of commerce, where President Samuel Dobbs has arranged to show moving pictures of the transcontinental trip of these same trucks from Boston to San Francisco last winter.

M. D. Scott, who is in charge of the trucks and who pioneered the first long distance motor truck express line in the country from Akron to Boston, states that no trouble was experienced in getting to Atlanta compared with what was expected when the start was made a week ago.

"We found the Dixie highway in very good condition," says Mr. Scott, "except for occasional short rough stretches. In fact, we made as good a run from Akron to Nashville as we are making from Akron to Boston, the distance being nearly the same. We made this run of 712 miles to Nashville in 50 hours.

"Our trucks are 3-ton jobs. Our mission in the south is to demonstrate the practicability of motor trucking and to stimulate interest in the "Ship by Truck" movement. Our performance in putting these 3-ton trucks over a 1,300-mile journey from Akron to Atlanta proves that motor trucking with trucks of this capacity on pneumatic tires is entirely practicable in the south. My experience in putting them over the roads from Nashville to Atlanta convinces me that a 3-ton truck can be used anywhere in this territory, as far as road conditions are concerned."

These trucks will leave Atlanta for Macon Monday afternoon.

GOOD REAL ESTATE REPORTS ARE MADE BY LEADING FIRMS

M. C. Kiser Real Estate company reports the demand for homes and investment properties to be excellent with practically no renting houses to be had. In the business properties Mr. Kiser says there is much trading on Ivy street and Peachtree street as far out as Currier street.

Evans & Dodd, the "home specialists," in the Empire building, are doing an excellent business in homes. On one day in the past week four sales were closed and one or two were made every day of the week. The week's total was about twelve.

M. E. DISTRICT COUNCIL CLOSES IN WAYCROSS

Waycross, March 30.—(Special.)—A district council of Methodist church campaign directors has just closed in Waycross after a very successful meeting for the purpose of making definite plans for carrying on the centenary drive that is to start May 18. There were sixty members present, representing 35 churches in the Waycross district, and all pastors in attendance but two. The meeting was called by W. A. Seaman, who is director of the Waycross campaign committee.

A feature of the meeting was an address by Rev George W. Mathews, conference missionary secretary, who spoke on the subject of "Stewardship of Property and Life."

Reports from all the districts show that everyone is expected to "go over the top" in the campaign.

SOUTHEAST GEORGIA ABANDONING COTTON

Waycross, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—The farmers of Ware and Pierce counties are determined in their decision to cut out cotton. A trip through these two counties during the past week, meeting a great many farmers in different sections of both counties, showed that long cotton will be practically abandoned, and that short cotton will be curtailed 75 per cent. Those who have good tobacco land are planting tobacco; others are planting pickle stock for the pickle plant at Waycross, and vegetables to be canned, while others are devoting their attention to the live stock business. A large tobacco warehouse is in course of construction at Blacksheal, and a company is being organized to buy everything the farmer produces. A tobacco warehouse will be built in Waycross, and the canning and pickling plant will have a market for the perishables. Cotton will have no prominent part as a money crop in these two counties this year.

ATLANTA TO HEAR BEAUTIFUL NEGRO MELODIES APRIL 4

Atlanta will have the opportunity to hear the choicest of the negro melodies by four hundred trained negro voices at the Auditorium at 8:15 o'clock on the evening of April 4. The occasion is the second annual concert of the inter-collegiate chorus of 400 voices, these drawn from choral and orchestral forces of the higher institutions for negro education in Atlanta. The proceeds of the entertainment will go towards three of Atlanta's charities for the negroes, the Carrie Steele orphanage, the Leonard Street Orphans' home, and the Gate City Free Kindergarten association.

The institutions from which the singers come are Moorehouse college, Spelman seminary, Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta university, Clark university and Morris Brown university.

John Wesley Work, of the Fisk university quartette, will be the soloist of the evening, and Kemper Herreld, who conducted the negro chorus at the Billy Sunday meetings, will direct.

There will be an orchestra of 35 instruments.

The program follows:

1. "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

2. Negro Melodies: "Great Day, the Righteous Marching," "My Lord, What a Mourning?" "Steal Away," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot."

3. "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" (S. Coleridge-Taylor)—a cantata for tenor solo, chorus and orchestra—John Wesley Work, soloist.

4. Negro Melodies: "Down by the Riverside," "Oh, Mary, Don't You Weep, Don't You Mourn," "Lord, I Want to Be a Christian," "Great Camp Meeting in the Promised Land."

5. "Star-Spangled Banner." Requests for melodies will be received by the ushers.

Benefit—Carrie Steele Orphans' home, Leonard Street Orphans' home, the Gate City Free Kindergarten association.

Arena, 50 cents (reserved seats); dress circle, 35 cents; balcony, 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age will be admitted to dress circle and balcony for 15 cents.

Help the little children. We need your assistance.

Kemper Harreld, director.

NEGROES PLANNING TO FREE CHURCHES OF $100,000 DEBTS

"The members, officers and pastors of the colored churches of Atlanta of all denominations are planning to raise more than $100,000 in the months of May and June to complete and free the churches of long-standing obligations in order that they may be placed in the position to do more effective work for missions and charity," declared Rev. B. R. Holmes, president of the Holmes institute, in delivering a sermon in a financial rally in Edgewood African Methodist Episcopal church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to a large audience of colored citizens.

"The churches are the only medium through which the colored youth can be taught the highest ideals of citizenship and his duty to his country," said he, "and are co-operating with all the movements in the city for its advancement."

Rev. E. H. Senior, pastor, said the churches had contributed their part in giving the army the best and most reliable soldiers. Holmes spoke at Union and Mt. Olive Baptist churches during the day.

PROHIS ARE PLANNING WORLD-WIDE CAMPAIGN

New York, March 30.—Plans for a world-wide prohibition campaign to counteract an alleged plan of American brewers and distillers to transfer their activities to other countries after the United States goes "bone-dry" were announced here tonight at headquarters of the New Era movement of the Presbyterian church.

Especial emphasis, it was said, will be given to the campaign in the orient, as according to the statement, the Presbyterian church "fears that the brewers and distillers have particular designs on China, India and other countries where the Presbyterian missions have been making great headway.

The anti-liquor fight, it was said, will be waged by missionaries already in the field, as well as by special agents, some of whom already are operating in foreign countries.

In addition to the anti-liquor fight in Mexico, it was announced that the church also would conduct an intensive campaign against gambling, cock-fighting and bull-fighting.

Four representatives of the church, it was said, already are in Europe planning the prohibition fight there.

Rev. Dr. Charles Scanton, of Pittsburgh, general secretary of the board of temperance of the church, has charge of this work, and also is co-operating with the international prohibition federation campaign in Europe. Daniel A. Poling, Dr. D. L. Colvin and Captain Edward Page Gaston are working with Dr. Scanton.

A similar campaign is being planned in Panama and South America by Dr. W. J. Johnson, while Dr. William B. Allison is campaigning in Cuba and Guatemala. Missionaries have started similar work in Korea, Siam and Japan.

THREE OFFICERS, 151ST BATTALION, GIVEN PROMOTION

Macon, Ga., March 30.—(Special.) A copy of an official order announcing the promotion of several officers of the 151st machine gun battalion of the Rainbow division, which is composed of the three former Macon companies of the Georgia national guard, has been received here. Major Cooper D. Winn, Jr., commander of the battalion, has been made a liteutenant colonel; Captain E. J. Peacock, formerly of Company C, but lately judge of civil affairs at Tripp, Germany, one of the towns occupied by the battalion, has been made a major, and First Lieutenant Stewart D. Saye, of Albany, has been made a captain in the battalion.

The promotions came on the eve of the departure of the battalion from Germany for the port of embarkation in France. The battalion is expected to arrive in this country during the coming month and will give a parade in Macon before going to Camp Gordon to be demobilized.

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Keeps the hair in curl for days. Don't fail to investigate these meritorious articles

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The Furniture Section offers some

Decided Reductions on China Closets and Side Tables

This is an extraordinary opportunity in view of the steadily increasing prices on furniture, and these prices are possible only because these articles were purchased before prices were advanced. The patterns are all good, and the quality is up to the standard of our regular stock.

China Closets

These are in mahogany and walnut, and in the lot are Colonials and Sheratons, that formerly sold at $25, $65, $84, $86 and $120.

Reduced to—

$20, $49, $63, $60, $95

Fumed oak and mahogany cellarettes formerly sold at $43 and $66.

Reduced to—

$21.50 and $33

Side Tables

Quite a range in styles and prices—there being mahogany and walnut in both Sheraton and Colonial designs, that formerly sold at $15 to $45. Reduced to prices ranging from

$10.50 to $30

—Furniture Section, Fourth Floor.

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WHY WE WENT TO WAR.

Medill McCormick, senator-elect from Illinois, made a speech before the United Service club, in Washington, a few days ago, bitterly attacked the league of nations plan, arguing, in unison with the rest of the hammer brigade, that the United States should confine its activities to affairs at home and not concern itself with those of another continent.

"We did not join the combatants," said McCormick—

"In the eager hope of establishing a Utopia universal upon earth. . . . We went to war in defense of American honor, to vindicate the right of American citizens to travel safely upon the high seas in the peaceful pursuit of their lawful vocations."

We went to war, in the expressed language of President Wilson, seconded and concurred in by the leading statesmen of all of the nations with which we fought shoulder-to-shoulder, broadly to "make the world safe for democracy."

That was our ultimate purpose, to which "defense of American honor," the vindication of the rights of our citizens on land and upon the sea, and the guarantee of the "peaceful pursuit of their lawful vocations" were incidental, though essential, considerations.

None of those rights and privileges can be enjoyed until the world is made safe for democracy, and the world never can be considered safe for democracy, or for the human race, so long as a repetition of the trespasses that brought us into this war is possible.

And a repetition of the black deeds of the Hun autocrats can never be made impossible until the civilized nations of the world are leagued together in such a way as will effectively prevent the occurrence of another such war.

If Mr. McCormick, or any other of the league critics, knows of any other, or a better, plan of safeguarding democracy and the rights of mankind, than through the joining together of the peoples of the world in a league of nations to prevent war, it is their duty to humanity to let it be known.

Otherwise, they have no moral right to hamper those who are conscientiously and sincerely and constructively trying to erect a barrier against the future desecrations and horrors of warfare.

ROADS AND SCHOOLS.

If there are any two phases of community development that appropriately go hand-in-hand they are highway and educational improvements.

Georgia, from all indications, is at the very threshold of a new era in both of these developments.

During the last few months there has been a marked quickening of good roads sentiment throughout the state, which is very commendably taking the form of an insistent demand that the various counties vote bond issues or resort to some other effective means of marshaling revenue with which to match dollar for dollar—and thus to acquire—the funds tendered by the federal government to assist in the work of highway construction.

But, while the highway enthusiasm is ascendent, let us not forget that educational facilities are of equal importance.

It would be a good general policy for the various counties, while voting on highway bonds proposals, to link schools with roads and at the same election authorize bonds to supply the demands of both.

This policy has been suggested by M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of schools, in a circular which he has just sent to the county school superintendent and school board members all over the state, and in which he says:

"There is much interest in bond elections for good roads and for meeting half-way the federal appropriation for this purpose. This is thoroughly wise, but I am writing to ask each of you not to let your schools suffer through failure to present the importance of their interests when these bonds are proposed. Bibb county was the first to vote bonds for this purpose, and, as I hope you observed, a large proportion of the issue was voted for new school buildings, both for the city of Macon and the county of Bibb. Every county in the state should see that the schools are given the same help and their inclusion will not only show wide-awake school officials, but help to popularize the bonds."

This suggestion is altogether reasonable and progressive, and supported by argument that should appeal with favor to all good citizens who are interested in state and community advancement.

Adequate, up-to-date highway and school facilities constitute prime necessities to any community's development.

And there is no reason why the acquisition of either should not be simplified by joining the two together and getting them simultaneously, as Superintendent Brittain suggests.

PROTECT THE BONDS.

The point raised by Senator Calder, of New York, that something ought to be done by the government to stabilize the value of Liberty Bonds and to protect the bond-holding public against the sharp practices of speculators, is well taken.

He holds that "all subscribers to war bonds at all times are entitled to identical terms."

He is right.

And those terms should be nothing more nor less than those agreed upon by the government and the citizen at the time of the purchase of the bonds.

That agreement was that at the expiration of a given period of time the government would redeem the bonds at their face value, the securities meanwhile drawing a definitely specified rate of interest.

Of course the government will keep its word; but pending the date of maturity of the bonds some means ought to be provided whereby they cannot be hawked about and traded in and shaved and gambled with by speculators whose wits are busy devising means of living at the expense of others.

Those bonds are worth what the government says they are worth—which is 100 cents on the dollar.

There is no more reason why they should be sold for less than their face value than there is why a $10 national bank note should be traded off for less than its face value.

The government is back of them both, and each is worth what the government has stamped it as being worth.

Something can be done to protect the holders of Liberty Bonds—which in many instances represent real, patriotic sacrifice on the part of their owners—and whatever it is, the government certainly owes it to the public to do it.

A TOY PIONEER.

Several days ago The Constitution, editorially commenting on the annual report of the association of American toymakers, lamented the fact that in the splendid presentation of the development of this industry during the past few years the report of the association did not show the manufacture of a single toy in the south.

It now develops that no toy manufacturer who has not been in business for two years can belong to this association.

But during the past two years a large toy industry has been established in Atlanta, this manufacturing plant being the pioneer of its kind in the south.

The Woodcraft company, recently organized here, and backed by prominent business men of Atlanta, has made a wonderful record during the past year and is supplying its products to every part of the United States.

The Constitution presents elsewhere on this page an interesting story of the development of this industry in the brief period of its existence—a highly significant development and one promising great things in the future.

Just as these men have pioneered in establishing an industry to manufacture products brought to the south heretofore from other parts of the country, or the world, so other business men can do the same thing in every other line of industry not represented in the manufacturing resources of the south.

Thrift! Thrift! Save the pennies, and don't let the profiteers "corner" all the dollars.

What's John Barleycorn kicking about, when he'll still have Rye, N. Y., and Champaign, Ill.?

It gets the goat of the fleeced consumer to hear a retired profiteer, who has feathered his nest for all time, proclaiming that "food prices ought to come down!"

Nutting States City Has No Legal Right To Fix Milk Prices

Editor Constitution: Please allow me to make a statement about the milk situation in Atlanta. So much misinformation has been disseminated (I will not say intentionally) that a few plain, unvarnished facts may be of interest to the public. The papers have been filled with statements that the retail price of milk in Atlanta is $1 per gallon. Some milk does bring this price, but a large proportion of the milk retailed in Atlanta sells for 80 cents, or 20 cents per quart. Much has been said about the undue profits of the middleman or distributor, the fact being seemingly overlooked that many producers retail their own milk, and generally speaking this is the highest grade of milk reaching the consumer, as, when the milk is brought direct from the farm to the consumer, there is less handling of the milk and therefore less danger of contamination. But if the distributors who are not producers are making undue profits I should like for some one to point out evidences of the fact.

The way, I might say the milky way, is literally strewn with the wrecks of bankrupt milk depots, and the few that have survived have had a hard and laborious struggle and have well earned whatever meager success they have attained.

Milk is unlike any other commodity. After the milk is drawn from the cow and the animal heat subsides, the process of decomposition sets in almost immediately unless artificially arrested by the reduction of temperature, our present milk ordinance requiring that milk be brought down below 50 degrees, and kept below 50 degrees until delivered to the consumer. This is a very expensive process, but only in this way can milk be kept in good condition. We have a very rigid milk code and a very capable administration of the law under the direction of Dr. Claude Smith, our city bacteriologist, with the result that we have very high grade milk, a far higher grade than many, probably most, of the cities compared with Atlanta, and a quality and grade of milk matched by few cities in the country.

Easily Contaminated.

Few commodities are as easily contaminated as milk and if pure, wholesome milk is to be sold, strict laws and careful administration are necessary, but this strict regulation adds to the expense all along the line, and the price of milk is high, and will remain high, as long as the present quality is maintained.

But let us assume that the retailer is making an undue profit, which they all strongly deny, what then? Some enthusiasts claim that the city government can withhold business licenses in such cases and in that way put these people out of business as far as Atlanta is concern. Of course the city government has no such power, and if the attempt were made to control prices in this way the courts would very promptly decide that the city had exceeded its charter powers. Indeed, it is very doubtful whether the state itself could exercise control over prices.

Because the general government as a war measure has sought to fix prices of certain commodities (and with disastrous results in most cases) some people get a hazy idea into their heads that any governing body can assume the same powers, **and in time of peace.** "Inter arma silent leges," but in time of peace even the general government would hesitate about exercising price control.

However, let us assume that the city has the power to control the price of milk, and the process actually begins. What will then happen? Dairymen will sell their cows and go into some line of business, most of them then giving their whole attention to their farms. What will then result? The quantity of milk coming to the Atlanta market will dwindle to such an extent that we should have a real milk famine, and prices would finally mount to unheard of figures. This is no fancy sketch, and all of this would happen in a surprisingly short time. The law of supply and demand is so old-fashioned that many people have for it a feeling akin to contempt. But the inexorable law will finally operate, whatever the attempts, and whatever the efforts, to nullify and disregard it.

Unskilled Labor.

Let me make a counter illustration. A greater number of people have unskilled labor to sell than any other commodity. This commodity is now bringing about three times the price it brought a few years ago, and it is extremely difficult to obtain even at this increased price. Suppose the suggestion were made, by these excellent club women, for instance, who might wish to have their gardens worked or their yards cleaned up, that unskilled labor was bringing too high a price, that gardens and yards were suffering by reason of this high price, and suppose these good women should go to the general council and prevail upon that harassed and much maligned body to give them a board of labor control, which board in conjunction with council could refuse to allow anyone to sell his labor unless at a reduced price (to be determined by the board and council), and such a regulation were actually sought to be put into effect, what would be the certain and inevitable result?

In a short time, indeed, immediately, we should have in Atlanta no such commodity as unskilled labor at any price, as all of the people having that particular commodity to sell would at once leave Atlanta and seek more congenial and saner climes. One good woman wrote to me a few days ago that the milk question was one of humanity and not a question of dollars and cents, but it is somewhat remarkable that most of the people who dwell on humanitarianism wish someone else to furnish the dollars and cents necessary to carry out and make effective the altruistic principles involved, and this brings me up to this final proposition.

If these good women would use the same industry and perseverance and ability that they have used in advocating an impossible scheme of governmental control and regulation in seeking the foundation, with the aid of some of our wealthy citizens, of a fund for providing an adequate amount of wholesome milk for needy children who could not otherwise be supplied, they could establish a splendid charity and make their work and their influence a blessing to untold thousands.

It is proper for me to state that I have not the slightest interest in the milk business except as a consumer and a citizen, but I have some actual knowledge of the milk business as, for several years, I operated a dairy on my farm at East Lake.

Instead of driving the dairymen out of business by unwise and illtimed legislation, let us encourage them in every way to locate here, for only by the establishment of additional dairies and the consequent increased production of milk can we ever have an adequate supply of milk in Atlanta.

JAMES R. NUTTING,
Council Sixth Ward.

A Year Ago Today in War

Canadian infantry and cavalry recaptured Moreuil.

British steamship Conargo torpedoed in Irish sea.

Just From Georgia

BY FRANK L. STANTON.



Mister Jaybird.

I.

Jaybird thinks he's singin',
High up, on the limb,
But not a one aroun' here
Is listenin' to him.

II.

An' yit, he keeps right at it,
Whilst other birds take wings;
He likes his kind o' music
An' thinks he **orter** sing.

III.

An' here's what I'm a-thinkin':
He does the **best** he kin.
An' that's what makes this old world
A good one to be in.

* * * * *

It's All in the Weather.

Spring items from various county papers:

"John Merchison, of Geridge, spent the week-end with Lloyd C. Miller, the heart-smasher of this burg.

"J. M. Gray has swapped his farming implements for a guitar. He says he is going to play for a living.

"Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fought one night last week, one pair of twin girls. Robert was the maddest person on the mountain because there weren't two.

"The protracted dance that has been going on in this locality finally wound up in a row and a shooting scrape. No one was hit, as far as we know."

* * * * *

Here's What Dad Says.

Old Man Thunder's way up there,
Where not a boss he's found;
If he tried to run things 'way down here
He'd **know** who was around!

* * * * *

Hustling 'Em Out.

"Some of our citizens," says The Smith Pioneer, "who used to lie abed till breakfast was ready are so afraid of the sleeping sickness the dailies tell about that they have taken to getting out at 5 a. m., and their wives are tickled to death."

* * * * *

A Billville Song.

Spring, you know, jes' **had** to be—
Weather to delight you;
But not a bit o' "Remedy,"
An' lots o' snakes to bite you!

Fer it's dry on high
An' it's dry below,
An' we'd go to blazin'
If the wind would blow.

Rabbit's jes' too tame to jump—
Lives in peace abidin';
Home is in the holler stump
Where no Jug is hidin'.

Fer it's dry on high,
An' the same below;
We'd sure ketch fire
If the wind would blow!

* * * * *

A Georgia Philosopher.

Little weekly sermons from The Greensboro Herald-Journal man:

"A rolling stone never has a bank roll.

"The wise man is the one that does not talk to a mule behind the said muleship's face.

"An unusual gent is the one that will admit he was fired, and that he didn't get mad and quit.

"A man is considered successful when he makes his mistakes to his own advantage.

"The best way to get
Along with trouble
Is not to let trouble
Trouble you.

"With Miss Spring nearly here, it won't be long before the summer boarder will be down to tell the farmer how to farm successfully."

Soldiers! Do You Play Band Music?

Editor Constitution: I noticed what you were going to do for your returned soldiers in the way of jobs.

While Carrollton is not in Atlanta we have openings for three first-class automobile mechanics.

Extra cotton mill help.

One barber.

But the condition of those who can fill there jobs is, they must fit into a brass band we are organizing; and we need three clarinet players, one cornet, one baritone.

So, see if you can help us out.

Address
GEORGE GRAY.
Carrollton, Ga.

Wants Government To Fix Cotton Price

Editor Constitution: As there is so much uncertainty in the cotton market today and so many suggestions offered with a view to remedying all this fluctuation which takes place daily and cannot possibly be for producer or manufacturer a healthy state of affairs, let the government fix a price, one which will be fair to the producer, based upon a normal 12,000,000 bale crop. For example, place this crop at 30 cents per pound; should it fall below this increase the price so as to bring the same amount to the producer that a normal crop would bring. If above 12,000,000, reduce the price so the crop as a whole will return in round numbers what a normal crop would bring. Then require the cotton to remain in the hands of the producers and allow, say, one-tenth or a monthly allowance to be brought into the open market and sold.

This would give the world's market its monthy needs without any congestion and with system. The entire crop should be brought into the open market and disposed of within twelve months. Let every factory be represented, numbering the spindles and its share allotted; allow no manufacturing plant over a sixty-day allowance, and by this method the whole world could be served uniformly and systematically. Under a system like this no gap would be left for illegal speculation and fluctuations. Grains and all food crops should be dealt with in a manner similar.

Why should we wish to hold on to any system or custom whereby men skilled in tricks of trade can combine and raise the price of any commodity at will, or throw the bulk of their hoardings suddenly upon the markets of the world and bring on a panic. Cotton and all food products should be bought and sold with system in the open market, hoarding of any commodity when the world's need is great should be dealt with with gloves off. Should we produce plenty, allow the whole world the benefit and rejoice in the consumption. If a scarcity we can know, and by this method a proper distribution can be had.

C. A. DODD.
Kingston Ga., R. F. D. 2, March 30, 1919.

Health Talks---By William Brady, M.D.

DIET OF THE NURSING MOTHER.

The simple truth is that a nursing mother should avoid nothing whatever which she ordinarily eats, and she should especially include in her daily ration a generous quantity of all the green vegetables and relishes and fruits she can obtain in the market. She needs such foods not only for her own nutrition but also for the proper nutrition of her baby.

The nursing mother should drink each day at least a quart of fresh milk, preferably raw, unpasteurized, but pasteurized if clean raw milk is not available. This may be taken as a substitute for or in addition to tea or coffee at regular meals, or as a between-meals snack. It is not because milk is more nourishing than other staple foods, nor because it increases the amount or quality of milk secreted by the mammary glands, but because fresh milk contains in ample quantity the fat-soluble essential known as vitamine. This vitamine is picked up from the mother's blood and passed into the milk secreted by the mammary glands. It is absolutely essential for the normal nutrition and growth of a baby. It can be obtained in sufficient quantity only from milk, butter, cheese, egg yolk, kidney fat and liver-fat. Chicken livers are rich in fat-soluble vitamine.

A nursing mother may and should eat everything that has previously been found to "agree." She should avoid alcoholic beverages, ale, porter, wine, so-called malk liquors, beer, because these contain practically no real nutriment and the effect of alcohol is to diminish the mother's capacity to nurse her baby. She should also avoid highly spiced or seasoned dishes of all kinds. She should not avoid onions, cabbage, or, in fact, any wholesome vegetable just because Sairey opines that the dish will affect the taste or quality of the milk secreted by the breasts.

For successful nursing—and the breast-fed baby or even the baby fed only in part on the breast always has it over the artificially-fed baby like a tent—it is vitally important that the mother should have two aids: First, sufficient rest, and, second, sufficient oxygen. The rest she must obtain by adopting at the outset and rigidly adhering to a regular schedule of nursing by the clock. The oxygen she must absorb by getting out every day in the year, rain or shine, snow or blow, for her two miles on the hoof, and if she wants a happy, healthy, contented baby she will push the baby along with her on every hike.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Misinformed.

Please advise me about the use of saltpetre. I am authoritatively informed that they feed it regularly to the soldier boys in the camps. (B. A.)

ANSWER—No, you are misinformed by someone who is either credulous or a practical joker. Saltpetre has no medicinal action whatever.

Sort of a Pocket Doctor.

Will you kindly recommend for me a sensible medical book, sort of a general discussion of simple ailments which one could refer to in the home? I do not want one of those awful and wonderful "doctor books" such as a few of our neighbors keep on the shelf under the parlor table or on the stand below the whatnot. (Mrs. E. E. K.)

ANSWER—Embarrassing as it is to recommend my own book in my own column, candor in her w. k. role will just not let me suggest any other. The book is called "Personal Health," and published by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, at the remarkably low price of 12 shillings, 10 per cent of which finds its way eventually into our hired girl's hand bag, whence it is carelessly squandered on the famous principle of easy come, easy go. Thus, in a way, it is immaterial to me whether you purchase a copy, but in any event I beg and pray that you may never install it on the lower shelf of that whatnot, for it is a blithe and upward looking book and no chamber of horrors.

Dr. Brady will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. Writers' names are never printed. Only inquiries of general interest are answered in this column, but all letters will be answered by mail if written in ink and a staniped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Requests for diagnosis or treatment of individual cases cannot be considered. Address Dr. William Brady, in care of The Atlanta Constitution.

Herbert Spencer's Warning to the American People

By Newell Dwight Hillis.

Today all men in the United States and Great Britain are disturbed by the unrest among the people. The owners have closed hundreds of factories where munitions and military equipment were manufactured in war time. News comes from one and another that here twenty thousand and there fifty thousand men are out of employment. Unfortunately, workers, who during the war received wages remarkably high, wasted their money and, therefore, have nothing saved up for a rainy day when the factories are taking out the old machinery and installing new tools preparatory to the production of goods wanted in times of peace. Riots and strikes are developing. Seething multitudes have stormed factories where, in the nature of the case, there would be no work until the new machinery had been installed. In Seattle and Butte the riots and strikes partook of the nature of revolutions, and were really attempts to overthrow the present form of government of our country.



Dr. Hillis.

On the walls of our historical room in Plymouth church hangs a copy of a letter written by Herbert Spencer to a close friend of Henry Ward Beecher. That letter is most striking and seems like a description of present day conditions:

"London, England.

"In the United States as here and elsewhere the movement toward dissolution of existing social reforms and reorganization on a socialistic basis, I believe to be irresistible. We have bad times before us, and you still have more dreadful times before you—civil war, immense bloodshed, and, eventually, military despotism of the severest type.

"Truly yours,
"HERBERT SPENCER."

Today Russia has actually entered into the fulfillment of Spencer's prophecy.

Civil war is now upon that once happy land. The peasants in the rural districts have killed the landowners and their families, and are distributing the vineyards and orchards, the meadows and pastures, the forests and mines.

Already immense bloodshed is upon Russia. The peasants, soldiers and workmen have seized all the machine guns and rifles, and are shooting down the upper and middle classes. Now also approaches the era of the military dictator. Plainly rioting, thefts and murder cannot go on forever. Most of the stores have already been looted, most of the factories have been gutted and practically all of the houses of the rich have been despoiled of their furniture. The suburbs of the manufacturing cities are mere blackened shells. The photographs that have reached this country of the residence section of Petrograd look exactly like the pictures of the towns looted by the Germans during the last week of their retreat from France and Belgium. Our one hope is that some unseen Providence may hold our own people back from civil war, bloody streets and blazing factories, until wise men can point out the paths that lead to industrial peace. Brotherly love between the classes alone can dissolve the hate. The fate of the world today is in the hands of labor and capital. These two are the trustees of civilization. Without labor capital is helpless. Gold and bonds alone cannot build a Brooklyn bridge. Alone labor cannot build a steel plant, for bricks have never been made without straw. A chasm between the two means the death of both. It takes years to build a great factory, but a fire brand can destroy it in one night. The spirit of peace and good will, of knowledge, sound sense, justice, obedience to law, are the sole remaining barriers against industrial revolution.

Balkan Question Sets Rome Aflame

By William T. Ellis.

Rome, March 10.—There is nothing remote or academic about the Balkan question in Rome; nobody gets first page position daily. For the Balkans have found the road to Rome, and here the question shrieks from the press here is content to skip allusions to it in the newspaper reports of the peace conference. Instead, it headlines, from placards on the walls of the city, from popular mass meetings, and re-echoes from private conversations in palace, drawing rooms, barracks and cafes. The barbarian invasions of old were scarcely more absorbing.



William T. Ellis.

As usual, the Balkan question breeds fighting—or at least talk of fighting—and, in spite of jingoism surpassing even that of America, hot-blooded Italians, men of position, tell an investigator how they will send an army against the Jugo-Slavs, and how they will even march to Paris, if France actively supports the Jugo-Slav cause; moreover, if the peace conference does not meet Italy's claims, then the consequences be upon the heads of the nations if Italy joins hands with the reconstructed Germany to secure her an economic future.

That is the sort of talk that is more common than spaghetti here—for Italy still has her wheatless and meatless days; and in general feels the pinch of the war at the waist line as her big ally to the west does not. This is a Latin nation, and it takes its politics as ardently as its loves. Most of the extreme statements that are flying about so generally must be attributed to temperament.

The day after the peace conference had thrown a few pails of cold water upon the territorial aspirations of all nations Gabriel d'Annunzio, with full poetic license, published a virulent attack upon America, Great Britain and France, on the assumption that they are denying Italy her rights. So many thousands of articles have been written and speeches made identifying the retention of Fiume and Dalmatia with Italy's honor that any modification of claims is far from easy. Getting down off a high horse is never a graceful proceeding.

How Government Incites People.

The greatest difficulty in Italy over this all-absorbing Balkan question has been created by an officially conducted propaganda. At the moment of writing, a delegation of Italian students from Dalmatia is in Rome, the center of demonstrations, and it is on tour throughout Italy, as one form of incitement to national interest in the burning question. With more zeal than foresight, the government has systematically inflamed the passions of the people upon the subject, thinking thereby to influence the peace conference. The possibility that local sentiment anywhere on earth might not greatly affect the deliberations of the commissioners, who are a judicially-minded body, seems not to have occurred to the impetuous Italian statesmen.

When a journalist inquires about the trip to Fiume he is politely informed—for Rome is even more polite than Paris, and a more comfortable place to sojourn—that the government will facilitate his visit to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast; be charmed to have him for a guest, in fact; but he may not cross the "dead line" into Jugo-Slavia and return. "The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans." A partisan of the Jugo-Slav contention would not have a happy time in Rome. Popular feeling in highest and lowest circles is simply intolerant. It is the general belief than an armed clash between the two forces is inevitable. Of course, local fights and killings where the two nations impinge are said to be too common to talk about.

On the other side of the line the Jugo-Slavs are equally rampageous and bumptious. With the cocksureness and belligerency of youth they are not only claiming Dalmatia and Fiume, but Trieste and the Trentino as well. Vigorous self-assertiveness rather than sweet reasonableness characterizes their conduct.

What It Is All About.

Naturally, I have talked long, long hours with a variety of persons on this Italian-Jugo-Slav question, and if I have seemed to write disparagingly of the manner in which Italy has conducted her case, let me set down here the significant fact that practically all of the Americans in Rome espouse heartily the Italian side. With them and with Italians I have gone into the details of the situation.

Essentially the case is simple. The Jugo-Slavs, or southern Slavs, comprising chiefly the Croats, Slovenes and Serbians who occupied the southern provinces of Austria-Hungary, have revolted from that government and united with Serbia, and they want the territory on the Adriatic which formerly belonged to Austria. They say that President Wilson's principles of self-determination and nationalization, as well as the practical exigencies of the life of the new nation, require that the northern and eastern coast of Dalmatia shall belong to the people who inhabit the land. It is unthinkable, they contend, that there should be created a new and foreign barrier between a people and its own seacoast.

On the other hand, Italy even challenges the statement that the peoples of the territory in question are predominantly Slav. At least, the old civilization of all the cities of the entire Adriatic coast was, and in spirit still is, Italian. The task of Italian unity, crowned with success in 1871, is in progress at the present time, and the reclamation of these debatable regions is only the logical consummation of a great movement.

For strategic reasons, also, Italy insists that she must control the Adriatic, and in particular the cities of Fiume and the peerless Dalmatian harbors. Every school boy recalls that Italy is a boot-shaped country. The back of that boot is washed by the Adriatic, and Italy's Achilles' heel is there. So she feels that she must possess the rock-bound coast opposite. Between Brindisi and Venice, on the eastern shore of Italy, there is not a single good natural harbor; across the Adriatic, behind the islands and in wonderful rock-bound shelters and inlets, are harbors unsurpassed on the whole earth's surface. So, runs the chorus, Italy simply must have Dalmatia—and, incidentally, she also supports the continued integrity of Montenegro and Albania.

Some American Analogies.

There is nothing subtle about the way Italy's attitude toward Jugoslavia is expressed. No points are left to implication or inference. The Jugoslavs are regarded as only partly civilized barbarians. For the regions which still bear at least strong traces of ancient Italian civilization to come under the Slavs is "like putting Galveston or New Orleans under the dominance of Mexico."

An American countess championed her adopted country after this fashion:—"Italy fought for her independence and national unity, and won it, fifty years ago; these Jugoslavs have not won their own freedom. Instead it was handed to them on a platter by the allies as an inducement to get them to stop fighting on the side of Germany. Please remember that these noisy Slavs who now claim preposterous things were killing American, and Italian, and British, and French, and Roumanian, and Serbian soldiers right down to the end of the war. They deserted Austria only after the case of the central powers had become hopeless. And now would you place them in a position of territorial dominance over Italy, which has suffered unspeakably for the allied cause?"

International Jealousies.

It is to be remembeed that Italy entered the war a year before America's platform was laid down. Repeatedly I have heard it said by Italians: "We did not go into the war for ideals; we joined the allies in order to get control of the Adriatic." Italy insists upon the observance of the pact of London, wherein France and Great Britain promised her this prize. There is openly expressed resentment in official circles over the apparent determination of the Paris conference to abolish the secret treaties. Shrewd observers point to the fact that D'Annunzio's amazing diatribe was not only printed in a country where close censorship exists, and that it was also afterward reprinted in Sonnini's own organ.

There is especial resentment shown in Italy against France, which is accused of fomenting and organizing Jugo-Slavism for her own purposes. It would not make for international good-will to quote at length the remarks that are current upon this subject.

To a practical American the amazing fact is that the government should lend itself to lifting popular expectation and passion so high that should the peace confreence decide against even part of Italy's claims, there will be a serious reaction, which may express itself in unforeseen ways. It would seem to be the part of real statesmanship for all the nations to prepare their people's minds to accept the Paris verdict, and to face the future in a spirit of good-will and neighborliness. For whatever comes, Italy has to live alongside of both Jugo-Slavia and France, and it is practical wisdom to be neighborly.

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Knack of Remembering Names and Faces

By CROMWELL BLOWER

Famous Memory Expert

CHAPTER IV.—CONT'D.

Now that we have taken just a slight glimpse into the psychological difference between ideas and feelings, it is easy enough to see why I should have had no difficulty in remembering names while my friend forgot them, but I can assure you it was not so easy to see at the time. Now, however, when you stop to think of how impersonal ideas are—how they are streaming through the mind constantly—an endless chain of them—you can readily see that you have no reason at all to identify any one of them in particular unless it makes some impression on you. As you walk down the street, for example, maybe a hundred automobiles will pass along—you see them all—form ideas, in other words—but that is all. It would be hard for you to identify any one of them later. But if one of them makes an impression on you—say you feel it is a particularly handsome car, or a big one, or a peculiar color, or perhaps that it came near to running you down—let any feeling come to you about one car in particular, and immediately that car begins to have an identity in your mind. Now if you note its name and think of that name as being the one you had your feeling about, why, you see, that name becomes part of your feeling—or perhaps I should more correctly say the object of your feeling.

Now the same principle applies to the names of people. If when you form your idea of a person you also frame a definite impression from your idea and fasten his name to that impression instead of merely to the person's face or features, the two are going to stick together in your mind. It works this way: In building up your idea you are at the same time framing certain impressions. Now, just as the details add themselves together to constitute your idea, these impressions add themselves together to constitute your whole feeling towards the person, so whenever you rebuild that idea your mind will again rebuild its impression, and that impression, or feeling, you have named—identified by the person's individual name!

The definiteness and accuracy of your impressions of a person will, then, have a good deal to do with the accuracy with which you can recall his name, and therefore we must learn the knack of building up clean-cut impressions.

Of course our feelings or impressions of people change with acquaintance, and with time, but if the changed feeling is always kept identified with the name it will always serve as a safe means of recall. I don't mean to say that anyone, so far as I know, can ever hope to remember names infallibly. I forget them occasionally, yet people give me credit for having an unusually good memory. I suppose everyone will fail to recall a name once in a while. But in my own case I have nearly always traced my forgetfulness of a name back to either a lack of interest in the person at the time of meeting him, or to a totally incorrect, or ill-impression of him.

In this lesson, then, I am going to show you what I now am convinced is the best way in which to guide the development of your impressions of people, to the end that your impression will be as nearly accurate as possible at the start, and clearly cut, and how to link those impressions securely to individual names.

(CONTINUED TOMORROW.)

(Copyright, 1919, for The Constitution.)

ATLANTA FIRM IS PIONEER IN TOY-MAKING IN THE SOUTH

By J. H. Tatum.

Popular tradition has it that at Christmas time Santa Claus whistles together his reindeers somewhere in the far north, bedecks them with jingling bells, harnesses them to his sleigh, which he piles high with toys and other things especially dear to the juvenile heart, and with a merry heigh ho! dashes off south.

The kiddies fortunate enough to be on St. Nick's itinerary shout with glee at the tin soldiers, the whirligigs, the dolls and tea sets and other playthings which he dispenses from his inexhaustible pack, and entertain a conception that he will hasten back again "up where it is cold" and begin to make ready his assortment for the next year.

While the grown-ups have been disillusioned as to the myth of Santa Claus, some of them, too, hold a rather indefinite idea of where so many toys are created, not pursuing the bother of inquiry so long as they keep coming to satisfy the children's desires.

Dixie Toys for Santa.

Before the war Johnnie and Susan's patron saint recruited most of his supply from Germany, in 1913 nearly $10,000,000 worth of toys coming to this country. The war stopped this, yet youthful demands still had to be met at Yuletide and American enterprise began to do it.

Santa Claus continued to gather his stock in the north, however, and he managed to get along pretty well without bringing with him any of his customary "made in Germany" trademark.

Now a concern in Atlanta has organized to relieve him the necessity of coming south so heavily laden, and is even preparing to load him with toys for distribution on his return trip to the frozen regions.

This is the Woodcraft company, located at Ponce de Leon place on the Southern Belt Line railway. The company's officers are Atlanta men and are: T. J. Flagler, president; James C. Williams, vice president; Guy King, treasurer and general manager; J. W. Goldsmith, Jr., R. D. King, Captain Howell Woodward, now in the navy; C. S. King and T. H. McKinney. The company has a capital stock of $50,000.

They are pioneers in establishing the toy industry in the south, which, now that the Teuton trade is under the ban, presents a most productive field for American effort in this direction, and which up until recently only northern manufacturers seem to have taken advantage of.

Goods Shipped North.

As the name of the company indicates, playthings made of wood are the principal product. Red gum, a hardwood extensively used in the manufacture of imitation mahogany furniture, is largely used in their manufacture. Red gum is a southern wood and an enterprise of this character established here is in the midst of the raw material.

The factory has been in operation nearly a year and much of their present quantity production is being shipped to northern cities, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit and others. They also have a display in Cuba.

Mr. King, the manager, stated that it is the plan of the company to broaden their scope until everything a child can want made of wood will be manufactured. They are specializing on a limited number of articles now, exclusive of mintature sets of furniture.

One of these is the "toddler," on four wheels, with a seat above, a combination riding and walking contrivance for the delight of little fellows of tender years; then there is the "tot-cart" for the baby, and the "speeder" for more mature children. All of these are the company's own designs after many experiments.

A unique feature of these carts and coasters is that each is equipped with roller bearings like an honest-to-goodness vehicle.

Henry Ford has nothing on this company in the way of a motorized factory. Each separate pieces of machinery is driven by an individual motor. How rapidly preparation is being made for the approaching holiday season was demonstrated when a trip through the factory revealed 264 toddlers as a morning's painting, suspended on overhead trolleys to dry.

This class of work may very readily be followed by men incapacitated for very heavy labor, and Mr. King stated his intention of giving employment to wounded soldiers as the business expands.

The League of Nations

Hearken- O nation! Your chieftain's appeal
Is urgent. God pity you now!
If jealous distrust, or whatever you feel,
With failure his efforts endow.

The scales are adjusted. The balance is tense;
Increasingly great the demand
That the "League o' Nations"—sole hope of defense—
Enlisteth his own native land.

The menace is not to the foreign alone,
Our country's a target as well.
Loyalty now! or the "War-god" a throne!
Where peace should forevermore dwell.

Then rally! my countrymen, bravest of men!
Your president eagerly waits
To herald your message of mercy, an' then—
Humanity's broadoned estates!

Sweet Mercy, o'er battlefields hovering still,
One monument grand, would erect.
This bond of the nations will guard them until,
Some greater the world may select.

—M. E. R. ODEN, Alabama.

Dance of the Daffodils

(Reproduced, in daffodil season, from an old issue of The Constitution).

"And all my soul with pleasure thrills
And dances with the daffodils."
—Wordsworth.

How knew you, poet, they could dance,
Unless like me you have perchance,
Oft set the daffys in a row,
The way that little daffs should grow.

Put in a line each yellow head,
And tucked them in their garden bed
Next morning found they were not there,
But daffys, daffys, everywhere!
From out the border they had gone,
And wandered out upon the lawn.
But who e'er saw in light of day,
The daffys from the border stray?
And so one night, when mortals slept,
'Twas you, oh poet, vigil kept,
And saw them break their stiff straight ranks
And cut up all their elfish pranks,
And then you wrote—"My soul it thrills
And dances with the daffodils!"
You watched them dance till morning broke,
Ah, daffys, then it was no joke!
They knew not how, alack! alack!
In garish day to wander back;
So each beneath its little hood,
Stood prim, as proper daffys should,
And heard folks say—"How very queer,
How came these daffodils out here?"
I think, oh poet, I like you,
Will watch some night what daffys do:
When mortals all wear their night caps,
I'll see the daffys dance—perhaps.

—MRS B. W. HUNT.
Eatonton, Ga.

ALLIES WILL LAND TROOPS AT DANZIG

Despite Objections of the Germans--Germany Asked to Send Delegates to Meet Foch.

Paris, March 30.—The Temps today says that the allied and associated governments seem to have decided to disregard the German objections concerning Danzig and to land, by force if necessary, Polish troops at this Baltic seaport.

But this move, says The Temps, would not necessarily imply in the mind of the allies the union of Danzig to Poland. The newspaper adds that concerning the question of the Polish frontier the allied governments seem inclined to create about Danzig a neutral state in order to avoid attaching this part of the coast either to Germany or to Poland.

FOCH WILL MEET GERMAN AGENTS.

London, March 30.—Germany has been invited to send delegates with all speed to Spa to meet Marshal Foch concerning the Danzig difficulty. This announcement is made in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Central News.

Amsterdam, March 30.—In response to Germany's note on the subject of Danzig, Marshal Foch has offered to give personally at Spa to a German plenipotentiary fully empowered to decide within twenty-four hours, full particulars and required guarantees concerning the landing of General Haller's troops.

The German government, according to Berlin advices, has decided to send Mathias Erzberger as plenipotentiary to meet Marshal Foch.

GOD IS CREATING NEW WORLD MAN, SAYS DR. KEIRN

Rev. G. I. Keirn, D. D., pastor of the Liberal Christian church, took for his text yesterday morning Paul's words in the fourth chapter of Ephesians: "Be renewed in the spirit of your mind, put on the new man which is after God created in the righteousness and holiness of truth."

"Paul looked very keenly into the condition of those to whom he was writing," he said in part. "He knew that their greatest want was not correct doctrine or even new mind or belief, but a new 'spirit' in the mind. The spirit of the mind was wrong, and therefore the whole life was wrong. It is necessary that one have correct beliefs, as it is necessary, when going anywhere, that he have a good guide.

"Truth is always a guide to the right life. Falsehood always leaves its injurious effects upon character. With the right mind and the right spirit in the mind the 'new man is created.

"Here is where God's creative work is now going on. God is creating a new world man. He has been creating a better and a happier world man, and world life from the beginning of man's existence on earth to the present. Passing clouds, or moments when man has seemed to recede have been but temporary. In this time of world stress and danger He is creating a new world man, a new age.

"He creates in the individual so far as the individual will co-operate with Him. In this sense man himself is a creator, just as truly as God is a creator. It is one of the principles of our soul life that we can impart it.

"We see it more clearly manifest in great men. Emerson, David, Shakespeare, Martineau, Channing, John Murray, Philips Brooks and thousands of others have been very clearly creators. There is a life in the world today which would not have been here had it not been for these men. They have created it.

"The Christian religion is the most wonderful creator the world knows. It creates life where before it did not exist, or existed only in the feeblest form. The mission of the church today is to be a creator of life, and to make each one of its members a creator of new soul life in fellow men."

RAINBOW VETERAN DIES FROM WOUND

Montgomery, Ala., March 30.—William J. Keener, of Montgomery, a veteran of the Rainbow division, who was invalided home after being wounded and gassed in battle, died at Camp Sheridan today from a wound inflicted March 26, when a pistol in the hand of a camp guard was accidentally discharged. Peritonitis developed from the wound which passed through the young man's body.

TAFT LEAVES AUGUSTA FOR CINCINNATI HOME

Augusta, Ga., March 30.—(Special.) Former President Taft, accompanied by Mrs. Taft, left here this morning over the Georgia railroad for Atlanta, en route to Cincinnati. Mr. Taft has a week's speaking engagements in the northwest before he returns to Washington.

He has been in Augusta about ten days. When he reached here he put in a plea that he be not tendered invitations to functions of any sort, as he wanted all his time for rest and golfing. However, he made one public address on "The League of Nations," and has been entertained every night and nearly every afternoon, finding it impossible to say "no" to his numberless friends here who sought to have him and Mrs. Taft for dinners and luncheons.

B. J. Eiseman Secures Interest In Carlton Shoe & Clothing Co.



B. J. EISEMAN.

IKE LIPSTINE.

News of greater interest to the public at large has not occurred in Atlanta for many years than the announcement that B. J. Eiseman, who was a large shareholder and the active head of Eiseman Brothers from 1881 to 1915, has become identified with the Carlton Shoe and Clothing company, one of the oldest, largest and most progressive clothing establishments in this section of the country.

The business of Eiseman Brothers, which B. J. Eiseman managed successfully for so many years, was founded back in reconstruction days, 1865, when Atlanta was only a village, and continued in business until 1915—fifty years. It was an elder brother who established the store, for Joe Eiseman, as he is affectionately known to a large circle of friends, was a mere youth at the time, who came to Atlanta in 1881 while still in his teens, and remained at the helm until it was brought to a successful close in 1915.

Few people in Atlanta are better known or more genuinely liked than affable, good-natured Joe Eiseman; a man of remarkable business qualifications and keen insight who has rounded out a successful career but yet in the heyday of vigor and usefulness. It is not surprising then, that Mr. Eiseman should again hear the call and respond.

Eiseman Building.

The six-story building at 11-13-15-17 Whitehall street, the ground floor of which is now partly occupied by the Woolworth company, was erected by Eiseman Brothers and is still owned by them, standing as a monument to their progress and enterprise.

Eiseman Brothers were rated as one of the most prosperous establishments in the entire country. They conducted retail stores in Atlanta and Washington, D. C., besides a large clothing manufacturing plant in Baltimore, which supplied the stores with high-grade apparel.

Mr. Eiseman chose the investment field when he retired from the clothing business in 1915, and has been remarkably successful, but the beckoning of his first love was irresistible and he has disposed of his interest in the investment company to become actively engaged once more in the retail clothing business in Atlanta.

So, the joining of hands of Isaac Lipstine and B. J. Eiseman is intensely interesting to the business community and the general public, as it brings together two of the most progressive individuals in Atlanta, who will combine their efforts to the furtherance of the Carlton Shoe and Clothing company.

Rarely would one find two men more congenial than Isaac Lipstine and B. J. Eiseman, as both have been associated and closely identified with quality stores all their lives.

Modern Establishment.

Plans are under way; in fact, are now in the hands of the architect, and contracts are being let which will transform the present building at 36 Whitehall into one of the most modern and commodious clothing establishments in the south. The entire building will be devoted to men's clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings and women's shoes; also a boys' department which will be added when the new storehouse is completed. It is further planned to establish other departments which will be announced when the plans are all defined.

The result of this extraordinary combination of talents will doubtless be reflected in the continued growth of the Carlton Shoe and Clothing company, which itself has a record of 39 years in the retail clothing and shoe business in Atlanta, the latter years under the able guidance of Isaac Lipstine, who will continue his same duties in the capacity of president.

Mr. Eiseman as vice president will enter his new duties today, and his friends, who are legion, will be glad to pay him a visit and extend deserved congratulations for the good judgment he has again displayed.

NO GARNISHMENT OF WAGES EARNED BY RAILROAD MEN

Nashville, Tenn., March 30.—The supreme court of Tennessee has decided the case of Dickens vs. Bransford Realty company, involving the right of a creditor to garnishee wages of an employee of the United States railroad administration. It was contended by the defendants that such an employee was an agent of the government, and that the disposition funds of the railroad administration which were due him as wages could not in any way be interfered with by a creditor of the employee. The court of civil appeals held that the wages could be garnished, but that no execution could issue to enforce the garnishment until the railroads were returned to their private owners.

The supreme court reversed the court of civil appeals, and held that the funds of the railroad administration were not in any way subject to attachment or garnishment proceedings by creditors or employees. The court held that such immunity had always been extended in this state to agencies and departments of the states government, and that the same policy required the extension of the same immunity to the railroad administration as an agency of the federal government. The opinion in this case was filed for official publication by Justice Green.

LONGWORTH RENEWS HIS ATTACK ON MANN

Washington, March 30.—Representative Longworth, of Ohio, republican, renewed his attack upon Representative Mann, of Illinois, in a statement today declaring that the former republican floor leader, although defeated for the speakership by a 2-to-1 vote, was in a position to wield greater power in the next congress than had he been elected. Mr. Longworth urged the liberalization of the house steering committee which he said does not represent all parts of the country.

Dr. Jose Penna Dead.

Buenos Aires, March 30.—Dr. Jose Penna, widely known in international medical circles, died suddenly here this afternoon.

Consecrated Bishop.

Washington, March 30.—Rev. Dr. William Turner, former professor of philosophy at Catholic university, was consecrated bishop of Buffalo at the Franciscan monastery here today. The consecration was performed by Cardinal Gibbons, and impressive ceremonies marked the occasion.

Workers for Bonds And Tax Increase Busy During Week

Mayor Key is not letting the question of the proposed bond issue and the restoration of the tax rate rest for a single day. He spoke Sunday night to a large audience at the Jewish alliance, going earnestly into arguments for the two measures to provide revenue for the schools and funds to meet the urgent need for expenditures in various city departments. During the rest of this week he has a program of dates mapped out which will call for speeches from him almost daily.

The election to determine the bond issue and the restoration of the tax rate will be held on April 23. Ward organizations perfected last Friday night were marked by intensive preparations to bring to the attention of every voter in the city the necessity of going to the polls and casting his ballot for the success of bonds.

Frequent meetings have been scheduled in every section of the city where general discussions are to be encouraged to gain expression from the voters relative to the tax increase and the question of bonds. The present tax rate is $1.25. It is proposed to restore the tax rate to $1.50 per $100, the rate which existed up to some years ago.

Tuesday night at the Georgia avenue school, second ward citizens will stage a rally. Councilman Al H. Martin is chairman of the committee in this ward. Councilman J. R. Nutting will preside over a meeting of sixth ward voters to be held at Calhoun street school next Friday night at 8 o'clock.

Invitations which Mayor Key has accepted to speak this week and announced so far, are: Tuesday night at the Adair school in the tenth ward; Thursday night at English avenue school in the fifth ward, and Friday, Lee street school in the seventh ward.

Other meetings, which have been announced, are as follows:

Third ward, corner Glenwood and Grant street, Tuesday night.

Ninth ward, No. 12 engine company, Tuesday night.

Eighth ward, Tenth street school, Tuesday night.

Fifth ward, English avenue school, Thursday night.

Councilman Claude L. Ashley, of the fourth ward, will announce the place of meeting this week for the rally of voters in his ward and Councilman J. N. Renfroe is expected to do likewise.

"OLD HICKORY" BOYS IN THEIR HOME TOWN

Nashville, Tenn., March 30.—The 114th field artillery, 1,800 strong, in command of Colonel Luke Lea, arrived home late today. Each of the three sections bearing the returning soldiers came into the yards near Centennial park through lines of cheering people.

It seemed as if the very engine held its head prouder by reason of the priceless burden which it brought.

The first section, bearing the officers, headquarters, supply and sanitary companies, arrived at 4:37 o'clock from Knoxville. The east Tennessee city was left Sunday morning about 5 o'clock. The second section, carrying Battery E, came in a quarter of an hour later. Five minutes afterward the last section was in.

Centennial park was massed with half-hysterical loved ones of the triumphant troops. A very few were permitted inside the gates, which led to the tracks. There they shouted a volume of welcome like the rumbling of every Hun gun in battle array.

Racing alongside the trains, fathers swung their wives aloft while boys leaning from the windows drank deep from the lips they loved and lips they were that they had kissed away their baby tears and now had come to tenderly, yet with maternal love, render tribute to their stalwart hero boy.

Mostly it was the boy who this time brushed away the mother tears, although many a boy with hands but lately roughened with toiling to feed death fodder to the Argonne guns, slyly wiped their own tear-dimmed eyes.

Colonel Lea, in command of the regiment, immediately granted liberty to all the St. Mihiel and Argonne heroes. Those who had loved ones here went at once to their homes. The others will spend the night in their cars.

The city will pay tribute to the valor of the St. Mihiel and Argonne veterans tomorrow morning when they parade through the principal streets, where thousands of people are expected to congregate and give an uproarious welcome to the sons of Tennessee, who acquitted themselves so courageously on the battlefields of France.

SOUTH CAROLINA TO WELCOME TROOPS.

Columbia, S. C., March 30.—South Carolina will extend an official welcome to the 30th division tomorrow, North Carolina also having a large place in the enthusiastic greeting tendered the men from three southern states, the two Carolinas and Tennessee, who broke the Hindenburg line. The greatest crowd that has ever assembled in South Carolina will cheer the soldiers.

A parade with more than one brigade of troops in the line of march will open the celebration and after the parade the whole city's main streets will be in charge of various cities of the state where refreshments of wide variety will be distributed without cost to all soldiers, sailors and marines. In the afternoon and evening more than one dozen dances will be tendered the officers and enlisted men. Special trains will bring visitors from several South Carolina cities to honor the "Old Hickory" soldiers.

Brigadier General Lawrence D. Tyson, senior brigade commander of the division, will command the parade which will have as participants the 117th infantry, 118th infantry, 115th field artillery, 105th ammunition train and detachments of the 114th and 115th machine gun battalions.

It was announced tonight that Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 27th division, who had accepted an invitation to be present and expected to welcome the 30th in the name of the 27th, advised tonight that he can not be present as he will be discharged from the service tomorrow.

The 115th machine gun battalion of the 30th division arrived at Camp Jackson today for demobilization after having paraded at Wilmington, N. C. A large number of North Carolinians were on hand to welcome the battalion, which is composed principally of North Carolina troops. Gastonia alone sent more than 100, accompanied by the Pythian drum corps, which will have a place in the parade tomorrow.

NO MORE REFORMS; REVOLUTION WANTED

Cleveland, Ohio, March 30.—"No more reforms in the present economic and political system will be supported. Our whole plan is revolution," declared C. E. Ruthenberg, former socialist candidate for mayor, who presided at a meeting of Cleveland socialists here today, at which the "left wing" platform, said to ally the organization with the Bolsheviki and Spartacans, was adopted.

The action of the meeting, practically unanimous, according to Mr. Ruthenberg, eliminates as a force in Cleveland politics the "right" of conservative section of the party which would bring its principles into practice by their votes.

The meeting indorsed a call for an international convention which would include representatives of the communist party of Russia (Bolsheviki) and the communist labor party (Spartacans) of Germany.

Germans Deliver Ships.

London, March 30.—Additional German liners and other large German steamers, all sailing under the armistice flag, have arrived off Deal during the week-end to be placed under entente control. French pilots will navigate these vessels into French ports. Most of them are to be taken to Havre.

New Portuguese Cabinet.

Lisbon, March 30.—The new Portuguese coalition cabinet includes Domengos Pereira, premier and minister of the interior; Xavier Silva, minister of foreign affairs; Ramoda Curts, minister of finance; Colonel Maial Magulthaes, minister of war, and Macedo Pinto, minister of marine.

In Arid Atlanta Churches Hold 13 "Dry" Rallies

300 Similar Meetings Will Be Held in Georgia. Former Governor Patterson Makes Address Here Sunday.

Atlanta churches Sunday were the scene of thirteen meetings under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon league of Georgia, one of them being a great rally of all the forces addressed by ex-Governor M. R. Patterson, of Tennessee, and other eloquent speakers, at the Wesley Memorial church Sunday afternoon. These were the first in a series of field day services to be held in Georgia in the interest of law enforcement and national and world-wide prohibition.

Dr. C. O. Jones, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, department of Georgia, has planned for 300 similar rallies to take place in churches, courthouses, schools and city auditoriums all over the state, and in this campaign some of the most forceful speakers of the country will participate.

The rally Sunday afternoon was a jubilee service of the temperance people to celebrate the ratification by forty-five states of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, which will bring a "bone-dry" nation on July 1, and to spread propaganda as part of an effort to make a "bone-dry world in 1920."

"Dry" Leaders Present.

Among the Anti-Saloon leaders who attended the meeting, all of whom spoke in Atlanta churches last night, were Dr. G. W. Morrow, of Detroit; A. C. Rankin, the first treasurer of the Federation of Labor, of New York; H. T. Laughbaum, state superintendent, of Oklahoma; Dr. David Hepburn, state superintendent of Virginia. Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, was also present and spoke.

Mayor Key presided. He spoke briefly in introducing ex-Governor Patterson and declared that prohibition is intelligent, organized, mobilized public sentiment, and is enforced as well in Atlanta as anywhere. He said that the city has sustained no financial loss by the removal of liquor, but that instead business has mounted and prospered until an unprecedented era of construction has now commenced to take care of the expanse.

"What is Victory" constituted the theme of Governor Patterson's discussion. He spoke eloquently and held the closest attention of his audience.

He declared that the war has given two great conceptions to the world—that the league of nations and world-wide prohibition, the latter as the most effective aid of the first. He said that if nations were intelligent, Christian and sober, there would be no war.

President Wilson would, if successful, he asserted, in his plan for a league of nations, be accorded a place in history as perhaps the greatest statesman that the world has ever produced, and expressed his belief that the president is simply outthinking the critics of his proposal.

America, a World Power.

"With or without a league of nations, America has become a world power," said Mr. Patterson. "She has sailed out from isolation and is now on a broad sea which touches the shores of all humanity; she has become a trustee for democracy, and will not shirk any duty which war has brought upon her."

One of the greatest of these he pointed out as the duty of the United States, as the first nation to banish liquor from her territory, is to influence other countries of the world to this end "that the world may be made a safe place in which to be born."

Preceding Mr. Patterson and appearing as the first speaker, Mr. Hepburn, of Virginia, talked on the change in conditions in his home state and in others that had banished the liquor regime.

Seventeen thousand fewer appeals, he told the audience, were received for public aid during the first year of prohibition in Virginia than during the last year that intoxicants were sold.

Sunday night meetings in the movement were held at the following churches, twenty churches cooperating:

Druid Hills Baptist, in union with Druid Hills Methodist and Druid Hills Presbyterian, addressed by A. C. Rankin; St. John Methodist, Rev. R. L. Davis, state superintendent of North Carolina; West End Baptist, Dr. G. W. Morrow; Park Street Methodist, in union with West End Baptist, Incarnation Episcopal and West End Christian, H. T. Laughbaum; St. Paul Methodist, Dr. W. A. Shelton of the Candler School of Theology, and Westminster Presbyterian, in union with Jackson Hill Bantist and Grace Methodist, Dr. C. O. Jones. Sunday morning six meetings were held.

Speakers in the field day services will radiate from Atlanta and will hold meetings each night except Saturday.

Governor Patterson will speak tonight in Gainesville, and Dr. Jones in Lawrenceville.

A watering trough has been so connected with a hinged platform that when a horse steps on the latter it raises a pail of clean water within reach, the pail being emptied when the horse steps away.

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"Sassafras Woman" Supports Sick Husband and Two Babies



MRS. CHARLIE M'KITTRICK,
Peddler of sassafras on Atlanta streets.

"There is a living in this world for everyone," said Mrs. Charles McKittrick, of No. 14 Decatur street, who has become known as Atlanta's "Sassafras Woman." Daily she is seen on the streets peddling her roots, the money from which supports herself, her dying husband and her two small children.

There is always a smile on the woman's drawn face in spite of the fact that she is up early morning attending to her household duties and then walks miles to secure her product. She has a kindly word for everyone and never discusses her personal troubles with her numerous customers.

With one of her small children in her arms and the other playing at her side, this woman toils for hours selling enough of her products to keep the wolf from their door. During noon time, she is always on one of the railroad bridges waiting for her friends to pass and buy. Her husband was injured in an auto accident many months ago and cannot recover.

Big Crowd Enjoys Splendid Concert Sunday Afternoon

Several hundred spectators enjoyed the unusually attractive concert at the Auditorium Sunday afternoon, which was presented under the auspices of the War Camp Community service.

Several new songs added considerable zest to the community singing, which always is a pleasing feature of the concert programs, and the large audience entered into the singing with much spirit.

Vocal solos by Mrs. Ilma Dore Young and Jimmie McGowan, of Atlanta, also were pleasing features, while a quartet of singers, unnamed as far as the audience was concerned, furnished further entertainment. A motion picture reel opened the concert.

POLICE SEEK LITTLE; HIS SISTER IS DEAD

Police last night were canvassing local hotels in a search for Claud Little, who is supposed to have reached Atlanta from Chattanooga Sunday, to notify him of the death of his little sister, Dimple Little, who is said to have been run over and instantly killed by an automobile Sunday afternoon.

NORWAY SHIP OCEAN REPORTED IN DISTRESS

Boston, March 30.—The Norwegian steamship Ocean, bound from Liverpool to New York, was reported in distress today about 150 miles off Cape Cod. The coast guard cutter Ossipee was ordered to her assistance from Portland, Maine. Wireless calls for help were picked up at various stations along the New England coast.

One message received here said that the Ocean was experiencing engine trouble and had been caught in a heavy sea. A stiff gale was blowing throughout the day, accompanied by rain and snow. It was expected that the Ossipee would reach the Ocean about daylight tomorrow. The Ocean, which registers 2,018 tons, left Liverpool on March 13.

An eccentric centrifugal pump driven by the fan belt has been invented to aid the cooling system of light automobiles when converted into trucks or tractors.

Decision on Milk Ordinance Will Be Announced Today

The ordinance committee of council will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock to again consider a proposed ordinance before it to create a commission to regulate the milk industry in Atlanta.

The agitation for this board grew out of prices being charged the milk consumers of Atlanta by the dairymen and milk dealers declared to be excessive by a committee of prominent women, of which Mrs. Newton C. Wing is chairman. This committee for several weeks has been conducting a fight before the ordinance committee for favorable action on a proposed ordinance looking toward a remedy for the situation.

Last Friday warmly contested arguments were submitted before the ordinance committee by those taking opposite views on the question. It is expected the committee will reach a final vote today.

VILLAIN ACQUITTAL ANGERS SOCIALISTS

Paris, March 30.—The socialist press today protests against the acquittal of Raoul Villain, who shot and killed the socialist leader Jaures.

"It is a challenge thrown in the face of the working classes by the blind bourgeoisie," says Humanite.

Le Populaioe, the organ of Jean Longuet, leader of the minority socialists, also heads its article on the Villain trial: "A challenge to the workers. Let assassins continue." M. Longuet writes that it is possible the jury, in the absence of the real authors of the crime, were unwilling to punish one who was but a miserable tool.

Uncle Ezra—They are having a lot of trouble in New York with the socialists carrying red flags.

Uncle Eben—Why don't they let some of them stock market bulls get a slant at them?—Judge.

"People won't believe I'm a genius because I pay my bills."

"Pass it off as the eccentricity of genius."—Kansas City Journal.

The South Africa demand for grain drills is still small, but it is steadily growing.

U. S. CONGRESSMEN RECEIVED BY WILSON

Paris, March 30.—Except for an hour of conversation with the American congressmen in Paris and a brief period for study, President Wilson rested today. The president and Mrs. Wilson attended church in the forenoon and motored about the city during the afternoon.

The congressmen who called on President Wilson after luncheon today were Tom Connally, Texas; Hatton W. Sumners, Texas; William A. Ashbrook, Ohio; William R. Green, Iowa; Addison T. Smith, Idaho; John E. Raker, California; Ladislas Lazaro, Louisiana; James P. Glynn, Connecticut; William W. Hastings, Oklahoma; Burton L. French, Idaho, and C. W. Ramsayer, Iowa.

The conversations were general, and it is said the congressmen assured President Wilson of their belief in his ability to effect an early adjustment of the situation. The congressmen are reported not to have displayed any spirit of antagonism against the stand of President Wilson.

The war and its effects and the problems incident to arranging peace were freely discussed, it was said, but President Wilson did not commit himself on any point at issue between the United States and the allies.

The president assured his callers that it was his intention to get the American troops home quickly. He expressed an optimistic view concerning the peace conference and the issue surrounding the covenant of the league of nations, and the Monroe doctrine.

The congressmen will visit the battle fronts, beginning at Chateau Thierry, and also will go to Coblenz, the American bridgehead in occupied Germany.

Notwithstanding the war, the largest tunnel in the world is well under course of construction in France, its object being to give Marseilles connection with Paris and the interior of the country in general by rail and water. The canal will provide ample waterway for barges. The entire project involves the building of a new harbor and cutting of a ship canal, actually tunneled through solid rock for 5 long miles, joining the old harbor and the Mediterranean to the River Rhone. The Rhone's upper stretches are placid and already are used extensively for barge navigation, but near Marseilles the stream is far too turbulent for commerce. A range of hills had prevented the construction of a canal in days gone by. Now, with France emerged by the war and with the necessity for the canal emphasized thereby, the tunnel is being cut and the canal will soon be opened. The work was begun in 1911-12, and has been continued through the war. By this canal and links already available, barges can be sent from the Mediterranean to the English channel.

Brienne-le Chateau, the little French town where Napoleon received his military education, celebrates this year the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the emperor's late visit to the village. It was on January 29, 1814, that Napoleon began his campaign against the allies, who were storming at all the borders of France. At Brienne, where he had been taught the grim science of warfare, he attempted to cut the Silesian army in two by suddenly interposing his forces between those of Schwartzenberg and Bluecher, the object being to prevent their uniting. Almost on the same spot and on the same day, Napoleon had a hairbreadth escape from the attack of a Cossack who attempted to murder him. It was only the prompt assistance of Gorgaud that saved Napoleon.

For lighting safety islands at street intersections, the United States bureau of mines has recommended a heavy bell shaped iron casting with slotted sides through which pass rays from an electric lamp.

A shoal of herrings is often five or six miles in length and two or three in breadth.

An anchor with folding arms for economical storage has been invented which can be used to hold wires on land as well as boats on water.

When flood waters interfered with its power plant a factory in a Michigan city belted the chassis of a forty horsepower motor truck to its main driving belt.

"What do they mean by an academic question?"

"One in which there is no profit for anybody," said the Old Codger, "no matter which way it is decided."—Louisville Courier Journal.

A Watch on the Wrist Is Worth Two in the Pocket

Our boys who have come back from "over there" found the strap watch an indispensable part of their equipment.

The habit has been formed and they will always wear a strap watch on the wrist.

The motorist, doctors, executives, bishops and ministers, traveling men, merchants, sportsmen and other red-blooded men are enjoying the advantages of the night-and-day radiolite strap watches.

A watch on the wrist is worth two in your pocket.

Be sensible! Wear a strap watch. They're doubly convenient—and always on the job—day or night.

Prices range from $12.50 upward.

Call at the store or write for twenty-fourth annual Watch and Jewelry catalogue.

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KELLY-SPRINGFIELD CATERPILLAR TIRES

OVER the hill of traction progress has come the massive Kelly - Springfield Caterpillar Tire for Trucks—the greatest advance in solid tire construction since the beginning of the industry.

Its elephant-footed sureness and lasting economy have immediately appealed to the heaviest truck users in the world. By a series of *side air pockets*—a new construction fully patented—it gives maximum traction, road contact and resiliency, with minimum vibration and vehicle depreciation.

The pockets permit the rubber to flow under the load, take up the traction wave, reduce internal tire strain, and keep the tire cooler at all times.

As a new force in world industry, the Kelly-Springfield Caterpillar Tire has taken its place among the mighty.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
233 Peachtree Street
Atlanta

IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

FRANK AND MAYER INSPECT DIAMOND

Both Are Highly Satisfied With the Condition of Grounds at Ponce de Leon.

"The diamond at Ponce de Leon park is in great shape and is ready for the opening of practice Tuesday."

This was the announcement made Sunday night by Charley Frank, manager of the Atlanta Crackers, following a trip to the ball ground with Captain Sammy Mayer Sunday afternoon.

The work of putting the ground in shape for the coming of the team was begun some weeks ago, and the Dutchman wasn't disappointed when he looked over the situation with his field captain Sunday.

Manager Frank stated that things are rounding into shape to meet his highest expectations, and his enthusiasm in predicting a great baseball season for Atlanta this year is unflagging.

The men he has under contract will begin reporting Tuesday morning, it is understood, and the great majority of those out of the service and many still in the service will have reported by April 10. There are a number of men now in the various branches of the fighting forces who will get their discharges in time to come to Atlanta early.

Use of Brain Is Essential To Track Men

Like Bob Simmons, of Missouri, the Successful Runner Must Exercise Gray Matter.

Liberal exercises of the gray matter in athletics will bring efficiency just as it will in industrial lines. Too many athletes take their work in a matter-of-fact way and soon find themselves unable to get off the narrow path set for them by precedent.

Bob Simpson, sensational track man with the University of Missouri, during his college days, did not believe in accepting the modes of others. Simpson used his brains, figured out exercises that would make his body supple, and then worked at them religiously until he finally got the results he was searching for. Certainly it cannot be said that Simpson's efforts were in vain, for he was easily the most talked of track man of this time.

The great Missouri athlete soon found, after entering track athletics, that the set methods for conditioning were very few. He mastered these and then set about to discover others. Simpson is a big lad. He goes better than six feet in altitude, and in good condition he beams about 192 pounds.

Devised Proper Exercise.

He set his aim on the high hurdle events early in his track career. In order to be a good hurdler, he calculated his body should be supple. To arrive at the form he desired, he decided he should first strengthen the muscles of his back. He devised an exercise of his own for this purpose. Sitting on the grass, with feet extended straight, he would incline his body to the front until he could extend his fingers beyond his toes. Then he would sort of roll his body around. It was strenuous for a time, but he soon mastered it and was surprised how lithe his body became.

Simpson devoted a portion of each day to hurdling, too. He well knew practice had to come before perfection. He has hurdled for hours at a time, retired for a brief rest and then gone back to his task. Simpson thinks as well as works, which accounts for his success.

Some other college track men might take a lesson from the big Missourian, for he thoroughly believes that nothing of value is obtained without a struggle.

MIKE GONZALES BALKS ON THE ST. LOUIS CLUB

Havana, March 30.—Mike Gonzales, catcher for the St. Louis National league baseball club, for the second time has returned unsigned the 1919 contract offered him. Gonzales declares that unless the St. Louis club meets his terms he will not play ball this year.

Likewise Baldomero Acosta, of the Philadelphia American league team, is holding out. He says he declines to be sent back to the Atlanta Southern league club.

Joe Rodriguez, who played last year with the New York National league team, has signed a contract with the Rochester club for the 1919 season.

BASEBALL RESULTS

	R.	H.	E.
San Antonio (Texas league)	5	9	4
St. Louis Americans	9	12	0

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis Nationals	2	8	3
Kansas City American Assn.	1	6	0

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SOUTHERN PHOTO MATERIAL CO.
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Comfort in nightwear depends largely upon size

Faultless
SINCE 1881
Pajamas and Night Shirts
"The NIGHTwear of a Nation!"
are cut from extra wide material to insure comfort, style and proper sizing—rely upon *Faultless size marks.* They are always accurate and woven in label unchangeably.
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E. ROSENFELD & CO. MAKERS BALTIMORE & NEW YORK

Browns and Giants in Lead In 1919 First Base Talent

By Hugh S. Fullerton.

THE FIRST BASEMEN.

American League.

	Offensive.	Defensive.	Total.
St. Louis	952	503	1455
Boston	937	488	1425
Philadelphia	918	473	1391
Cleveland	864	422	1286
New York	873	390	1263
Chicago	860	393	1253
Detroit	884	361	1245
Washington	837	355	1192

National League.

	Offensive.	Defensive.	Total.
New York	928	507	1435
Cincinnati	907	432	1425
Boston	902	414	1316
Chicago	918	384	1302
Brooklyn	909	370	1279
Pittsburg	898	378	1276
Philadelphia	880	361	1241
St. Louis	832	332	1164

The dope is starting off well.

The figures, calculated from every angle, indicate that the St. Louis Browns and the New York Giants posses the best first base talent in the field, with only Cincinnati having even a look-in as compared with the Giants in that position, but with the Red Sox, Philadelphia, Cleveland, New York and Chicago close enough in the figures to the great Sisler to claim rights of comparison.

The dope may need some arranging before the season finally starts, as we are forced to figure these things far ahead, and there is a chance that changes will be made. There is one trade hanging fire which may force an alteration of the figures, and in one case the return from overseas of one of the heroes may add considerably to Cleveland's strength.

So far as evenly balance strength in this important department goes, the American league has all the better of the argument. The National has, probably, the best first baseman of them all in Chase, although I have been compelled to deduct a considerable number of points from his value because of his trouble during the last winter, and the probable effect of the "rousting" he is certain to get, especially on foreign fields. Besides that, I have been deducting steadily from Chase's value as a team player for several years. He is 36 now, and certain to possess less speed and fire every year as he ages. On the other hand, I have not deducted any points from his standing in that regard this year for the reason that Chase, whenever he changes teams, renews his speed for the time being, at least, and this renewal of activity and his return to New York ought to add enough to his ambition to offset the ravages of wear and tear.

The other National league first basemen have not the class of the American leaguers. The figures indicate that they are almost as strong in their own league as the American leaguers are in theirs, but you must remember that those "dope" figures are not comparisons of men or of leagues. They represent the position values of players with their own teams. For instance, suppose the figures showed that Speaker ranks higher than Cobb. It would not mean that the figures indicated that Speaker was a better ball player. It would mean that Speaker, with the Cleveland team, is more valuable than Cobb is with Detroit, for the simple reason that Cobb must bat in twenty games against Cleveland's strong pitching staff, while Speaker will get twenty cracks at Detroit's much weaker pitchers. I do not know that the figures show this, but use it to illustrate the point. We must figure the individual ability of players this way: the strength of any player is in inverse ratio to the strength of the team against which he plays.

Remember that in considering the dope and also the fact that the dope value of a player may depend, not upon himself, but upon the men on the team with him. His position on the batting order may change his value and, more than that, his team mates may help or hurt him. For instance, a right-handed batter with the Boston Red Sox figures higher on that team than he would on almost any other, because of the fact that opposing teams will use left-handed pitchers to stop Ruth, Hooper and others, and thus help the right-handed batters, as they did Shean and Whiteman in the world's series.

Burns, of the Athletics, shows the greatest increase this year of any of the first basemen. His hitting last season was great and timely. It will not do, of course, to give him full credit for his batting, for the reason that the pitching was weaker last year than it has been in many seasons. He is not liable to hit as hard again this season, but there is no contradicting the fact that he was a greatly improved batter last year, and a study of his hitting against good pitchers shows that he was slamming the good pitchers harder than he ever has done during his major league career.

With the probable improvement of his team and of its chances to win he can be figured upon as a helpful hitter again.

Cleveland probably will open the season rather heavily handicapped at first base. The Cleveland figures would be considerably higher than they show in the table at the head of the column were it a certainty when Harris will return to the club and what condition he will be in. It is believed certain that he will get back from France in time to be with the team at the start of the season and there is a chance also that Louis Guisto will rejoin early in the season. Guisto was gassed, but not seriously.

Johnson will play the bag until one or the other of the soldiers returns to the work. Harris has developed rapidly and it is a problem as to whether his army experience set him back any. The team is lucky to have Johnson to fill in until such time as Harris is in shape to play. He is not a finished first baseman but a handy and hard working fellow and always trying which counts for a lot.

As Cleveland is a team which probably will have to be reckoned on in the finals it is rather hard luck if they have to start with a handicap at first base. With this short schedule, the importance of the early season games is greater than it has been.

The absence of a first baseman, especially of a steady fellow, has a weakening effect upon the other infielders.

Chicago presents its veterans—Merkle and Gandil. Merkle had a great year last year and his old legs stood up under the strain in wonderful shape. Also the manner in which he hammered the weak pitching of the National, especially during the later part of the season, was a joy to his friends. It is impossible to credit him with anything like the value which last year's figures would seem to give him. He probably will not hit within sixty points of his record, nor is it at all probable he can go the full route again at anything like a fast clip. Merkle is especially valuable to the others of the infield because he is a fine mark at which to throw and inspires the youngsters with confidence which they might not feel in another.

What effect the trade of Hoelke will have upon him is uncertain. He was one of the most promising young first basemen who ever broke in, but he never has lived up to the reputation he established after his debut with the Giants. He seems to lack ambition and aggressiveness. Opposing pitchers claim they have found a weakness in his hitting and that when he is not hitting well he does not hustle as much. The change of teams and freedom from McGraw's rule may bring him aggressiveness.

Most of the others can be figured at their regular gaits, but there is a big improvement at Pittsburg. That boy is getting better. He had steadily increased in ability and last season he hustled and "pepped up," which was what he needed most, and became an essential element in the team work.

In the next article we will consider the second basemen.

(Copyright, 1919, for The Constitution.)

BIG BONUS GETS MEN TO FILL BRITISH ARMY

London, March 30. — (Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Thousands of the British army who recently became so war weary that they openly threatened mutiny unless they were soon discharged, have turned about face and are volunteering for the new army, according to the military authorities, who assert that they are satisfied that there will be little difficulty in securing the 900,000 men who will do Great Britain's share in safeguarding the peace the allies have won.

The causes said to have sent the men flocking back to the colors are the unexpectedly large war bonus offered to men who "take on" and the acute industrial situation. The first factor has been of prime importance in the case of boys from 18 to 21 who have been two or more years already in the army and who have no trade to fall back upon in civilian life. In the new army they will be fed, clothed and sheltered and draw a minimum of about $5 a week as pocket money. They have quickly awakened to the realization that there is no such prospect awaiting them on a return to "civvies."

The industrial upheaval plays the main part in the decision of the older men. In the first rush for demobilization no man was permitted to go who had not a definite offer of employment. The government did all in its power to make certain that such offers were bona fide, but in spite of every precaution thousands of men got their release on bogus papers. These men soon found themselves in an unenviable position. They could not get work and they faced some very uncomfortable inquiries if they applied for the out-of-work pay provided for those who are idle through no fault of their own. The recruiting sergeant was an easy road out of their troubles and that astute individual, who draws a bonus for each recruit, was not blind to his opportunities.

A third factor of minor but real importance is the fact that numbers of men who have been home on liberal leave since the armistice was signed have discovered that they are not nearly so happy out of khaki as they imagined they would be. They frankly admit that they miss the companionship of the army, the lack of responsibility and the easy hours. Now that the war is over the army is resting on its laurels and in the great camps around England "work" is confined to one hour's parade a day with football games, paper chases and other sports to fill in the remainder of the time. That is a considerable contrast to eight or nine hours of monotonous toil in a shop or factory.

The army authorities have not so far made public any figures on recruiting, but some indication is offered by the experience of two battalions in one of the largest camps in the south of England. In one unit, where all the men had seen service overseas, more than 200 re-enlisted in less than two weeks. In the other, an "A4" battalion made up of boys under military age, more than 300 took the oath in the same period, a large number for the regulation period of twelve years.

According to an English scientist's estimate the world's total annual rainfall amounts to 29,347 cubic miles, of which less than one-fourth drains through rivers into the ocean.

Experts have been conducting successful experiments in the manufacture of paper pulp from lalang grass, which grows profusely in Queensland and is similar to the Spanish esparto.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS FAVORED BY GERMANS

Berlin, March 30. — (Correspondence of the Associated Press.) —President Wilson's plan for a league of nations has found quick response in the heart of the German nation and has stimulated their faith, according to Philip Heineken, director general of the North German Lloyd Steamship company.

"German shipping interests unanimously share with the rest of the German people of all parties and callings the unswerving conviction that they did not put its money on the wrong card when in good faith it proposed the armistice based on the fourteen points of President Wilson's program, notwithstanding the humiliating and onerous conditions imposed in the operation of the truce," said Mr. Heineken.

"The president's program not only proposes a just liquidation of this most terrible of all wars, but it endeavors to definitely remove all possible causes for fresh conflicts. Wilson's declaration, 'the league of nations must be the eye that will watch over the common interest of all nations,' finds quick response in the German nation, and has served to further stimulate its faith. To be sure, the recent compact entered into by the German government contained some rather uncomfortable surprises in respect to the temporary surrender of German tonnage. But the merchant is wont to look ahead—he calculates well in advance that the condition imposed by the armistice is but a passing condition while peace will be enduring."

Mr. Heineken is convinced that the league of nations will afford a firm foundation and a strong and secure framework upon which can be erected all common peace activities.

"Among these activities I count as foremost the earliest possible resumption of the cordial and long-standing economic relations which so long joined Germany and the United States, especially through Bremen," continued Mr. Heineken. "When that will again become an accomplished fact, after the signing of the peace instrument, these two opponents who faced each other in gruelling battle—in the course of which they mutually learned respect of each other—will again stretch out their hands in friendly competitive endeavor and in their joint efforts restore to trade and commerce those rights which international ties accord to them."

Fishing through the ice at Lake Mahkeenac, in Massachusetts, Wheeler Shephardson, of Lenox, and Daniel Metcalf, of Springfield, caught twenty-three pike perch weighing sixty-nine pounds and ten pickerel weighing more than twelve pounds—a record catch through the ice in Berkshire.

Spectacles were invented in Italy about 1285. They were at first very expensive, so were worn only by wealthy persons or noblemen, and so come to be regarded as a mark of rank. The larger the spectacles the higher the rank, and so the glasses grew to prodigious size. There are two or three busts extant of Italian gentlemen wearing "specs," and on one of these cases the lenses are three inches in diameter.

SPRING TIME
Is kodak time. Jno. L. Moore & Sons, the opticians, are kodak headquarters. 42 N. Broad st.—(adv.)

INDIANS BEAT PELS IN FIRST SPRING GAME

New Orleans, March 30.—The Cleveland Americans defeated the New Orleans Southern association in their second exhibition game here today, 8 to 2. Speaker, who made his first appearance for the Indians this season, went hitless out of five times up. Coveleskie, for Cleveland, allowed four hits and two runs.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland 010 110 212	8	11	2
New Orleans ..020 000 002	4	7	2

Coveleskie, Uhle, Bagby and O'Neill. Lankenau, Weaver and Kitchen, Deberry.

THIEVES ARE ACTIVE ABOUT CAMP HANCOCK

Augusta, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—Complaint is made that thieves are carrying off everything from Camp Hancock except the land. It is announced in the newspapers that the few guards left there have been instructed to "shoot to hit" in order to protect the property.

General Oliver Edwards, who has charge there, has left Augusta for New York, under orders to report for duty with the American forces in Europe.

SUMTER NEGRO KILLS ANOTHER WITH BRICK

Americus, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—Will Ross, a negro employed at the Central of Georgia railroad depot here, was killed late last night with a brick thrown by Rollie Edwards, another negro, employed at Souther field, who escaped.

Policemen who reached the scene shortly after the killing said today that Ross had an open knife clutched in his hand when they examined the body, but no eye-witnesses to the affair have been found. It is stated, however, that the two men quarreled recently over a negro woman to whom both had paid attention and that, meeting at the carnival grounds they renewed the difficulty.

DEBATE ON RUSSIA BY FRENCH DEPUTIES

Paris, March 30.—The chamber of deputies remained in session far into the early morning hours today discussing the government's policy in Russia. Stephen Pichon, minister of foreign affairs, and Deputy Leon Abrams remained in debate until after midnight.

Minister Pichon, in the course of his speech, declared he would submit the conditions of the preliminary peace treaty with Germany to the chamber in a few days.

The violence which featured last Wednesday's session of the lower house showed itself again intermittently in the protests of both parties against their rivaling claims.

EXTENSION OF A. C. L. IS AGAIN AGITATED

Thomasville, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—With the war over the building of the connecting link of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad from Perry to Monticello, Fla., is again being agitated. The building of this line would give a trunk line from Tampa to the west, via Thomasville, and would mean much to this section. The survey for the thirty-two miles gap had been made before the war started and also the estimate made of what would be necessary to do in straightening the road between Thomasville and Monticello and laying heavy steel rails. The right-of-way for the entrance of the road into Monticello had been granted and it was thought everything was in a fair way for work to begin shortly, when the war started.

AUGUSTA CIGAR STORE PAYS $20,000 RENTAL

Augusta, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—It is announced that the Johnson building, Broad and Eighth streets, has been leased to the United Cigar Stores corporation for a term of fifteen years at $20,000 a year.

E. L. Johnson, of New York, bought this property, a few years back, for $102,000. Since making the purchase he has called Augusta his home. He first came here as a visitor at one of the winter hotels.

It is claimed that this investment has proved one of the most lucrative afforded anywhere in improved realty.

BIG NEW RESTAURANT SECURED BY SAVANNAH

Macon, Ga., March 30.—(Special.) C. W. Presster stated today that arrangements have been made for the establishment of one of the largest cafeterias in the south in Savannah as one of a chain of similar institutions throughout this section. The establishment will be located at Bell and Broughton streets and will cost $2,000 to equip. The company, which has the backing of G. Troup Howard, wealthy Macon and Atlanta capitalist, already operates similar eating houses in Macon and Atlanta.

Pardon of Spence Favored.

Thomasville, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—The state prison commission has recommended a full pardon for O. C. Spence, sentenced September 9, 1915, from Grady county, to serve seven years in the penitentiary. Spence was tried and convicted in connection with the failure of the Bank of Whigham of which he was cashier. The case attracted much attention and there was considerable feeling in regard to those who were connected with the bank. More than one hundred names were called before a jury was obtained.

Portable apparratus for developing motion picture films wherever they may have been exposed at much less cost than in a studio laboratory has been invented by a Los Angeles man.

Barriers extending along the ground from one or both sides of a recently patented roadway gate enable an automobilist to open or close the gate merely by running his car over them.

To help an oarsman row evenly a New York inventor has patented an attachment for oars that operates them correctly as a bar extending across a boat is alternately pushed and pulled.

A process has been patented for producing castings of certain alloys under pressure that are said to be denser, freer from blowholes and to have greater tensile strength than those made in sand.

An English inventor has mounted a tiny electric lamp in the handle of a safety razor.

Small pockets for valuables, intended to be fastened to linings of shoes, have been patented.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.
Victory Hats
$10.00
Stock Changing Each Hour
See Them Today

U. S. STEEL SHOWS DROP IN SURPLUS ACCOUNT FOR 1918

The seventeenth annual report of the United States Steel corporation which has just been made public shows net income for the year, 1918, of $137,532,377.32. Of this sum $96,382,027 was paid out in dividends to stockholders as compared with $116,714,127 in 1917. After deducting from the balance, $41,150,350.32, a sum amounting to $12,215,000 to cover amortization of proportion of cost of facilities installed for production of articles contributing to the prosecution of the war, $28,935,350.32 were credited to the surplus account of the year. This represents a decrease in undivided surplus of $23,570,087.22 as compared with 1917.

The total earnings of all properties after deducting all expenses incident to operations, comprising those for ordinary repairs and maintenance (approximately $100,000,000) employees' compensation under merit plan, allowance for proportion of cost of facilities installed for production of articles contributing to prosecution of the war, taxes, including an estimate of $274,277,835 for account of federal income, war profits and excess profits taxes payable in 1919, but exclusive of interest on bonds, mortgages and purchase obligations of subsidiary companies amounted to $199,350,679.90.

HITCHCOCK TO SPEAK ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Washington, March 30.—Acceptance by Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the last senate, to speak on the league of nations at a mass meeting to be held in Indianapolis, was announced today by the League to Enforce Peace. The invitation was tendered the Nebraska senator by Senator Watson, of Indiana.

The date for the Indianapolis address has not been selected, and officers of the League to Enforce Peace have suggested that the meeting be made a joint debate between Senator Hitchcock and Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania. Senator Knox is now in Florida, and at his office here it was said he does not plan to return to Washington until late in April.

SIMON MILLER HEADS PUBLICATION SOCIETY

Philadelphia, March 30.—Simon Miller, of Philadelphia, was elected president of the Jewish Publication Society of America at its annual meeting there today. Abram I. Elkus, former American ambassador to Turkey, was chosen first vice president; Horace Stern, Philadelphia, second vice president, and Henry Fernberger, Philadelphia, treasurer.

Trustees elected included the following: Three years, Hart Bluementhal, Philadelphia; Leo M. Brown, Mobile, Ala.; Ephraim Lederer, Philadelphia; Simon Miller and Sigmund B. Sonnerborn, Baltimore; Louis James Rozenberg, Detroit, and William B. Bosskam, Philadelphia. Two years, Alphonze B. Miller, Philadelphia.

In his annual address, the president said the society had published nearly 110 books and distributed more than one and a half million copies of publications. "In addition," Mr. Miller added, "we have published 370,000 Bibles and prayer books for Jewish soldiers and sailors, and have supplied the various cantonments and camps in America and abroad with thousands of our books for welfare work. We have also enrolled about four thousand new members, making a total membership of nearly 16,000."

Mr. Miller announced the establishment of "The Hebrew Press," which, he said, would make it unnecessary further for the society to go to Europe and Asia to print its textbooks.

SUSPENDED CONVICT GUARDS REINSTATED

Macon, Ga., March 30.—(Special.) W. B. Rainey and F. M. Lindsey, the two county convict guards, who were suspended several days ago as a result of the shooting of Maragat Houston, a 14-year-old white girl, which they fired at a couple convicts who attempted to escape, were ordered reinstated today by the county road board, and paid for their lost time. The board held that the shooting was purely accidental.

WOUNDED WAR HEROES FROM GEORGIA ARRIVE

New York, March 30.—(Special.) The following wounded soldiers from Georgia have been reported as arriving at the debarkation hospitals here:

Private Samuel Fambro, Company E, 369th infantry, Hogansville; Private Hughes D. Venable, medical detachment, Jefferson; Private Joe R. Coulter, Co. B, 308th infantry, Lafayette; Private Joseph E. Ford, sergeant 56th infantry, 128 Estoria street, Atlanta; Private Frank H. Lewis, corporal, Co. B, 301st T. C., Buchanan; Private Buford Moore, ambulance Co. 5, 3d sanitary train, Villa Rica; Private John Boatwright, A., 105th infantry, Washington; Private James R. Lane, cook, Co. Hdq. Ser. V. Bn., Rt. No. 3, Quitman; Private Will Reed, Co. M, 137th infantry, Cedartown; Corporal John Defreitas, Co. E, 26th infantry, Cairo; Private Benjamin F. Lawrimore, Co. D, 3d Am. Tr., Rt. C, Millen; Corporal Joe Tarrer, Corp. Co. C, M. G. B., Ideal; Private Oliver E. Smith, Hdq. Co., 30th infantry, Cartersville.

Private Howard E. McDowell, Bat. 320th F. A., Gordon; Private Leo P. Smith, G. H., 43d M. D., 461 Montgomery street, Savannah; Private Willie Jones, Co. A, 863d Steve., 603 First street, Albany; Private Lawrence Wilbanks, Co. H, 106th infantry, Clarkesville; Private Ellington, 151st M. G., Thomaston; Private Swett Ricketson, 11th infantry, Demorest; Private John J. Curry, Co. 12th Cord. infantry, Leesburg; Private John C. Elder, Co. E, 355th infantry, Farmington; Private Philip Clancy, Co. M. D. C. H. 23d, Albany.

Private Harrison Norton, Co. C, 23d infantry, Canton; Private Joe Dewberry, Co. D, 514th Eng., Zebulon; Cook Henry C. Brown, Co. A, 26th Inf., Route A, Box 429, Atlanta; Private Lem Williams, Co. L, 26th infantry, Tallapoosa; Private Will Garrett, Co. C, 508th Eng., Powder Springs; Private Ross B. Shurling, Bat. E, 321st F. A., Glenwood; Private Thurmone Cordell, 1st Prov. Bat., 75 Venable street, Atlanta; Private Clifford Prather, Fifth street, Athens; Private William H. Cumming, 167th infantry, Blakely; Private Will Reed, Co. M, 137th infantry, Cedartown; Wagoner Grover Thomas, wagon company, Amn. Tr., McDonough; Private Frank Butler, 368th infantry, Enid; Reuben Bolton, A, 327th Bn., 66 West Arnold street, Elberton.

SIX-HOUR DAY REFUSED STRIKERS IN GERMANY

Rochum, Westphalia, March 30.—Dr. Bauer, minister of labor in the German cabinet, has notified the miners who are on strike in the coal mining districts that their demand for a six-hour day is utterly impossible if Germany's economic welfare is to be taken into consideration. The minister pointed out that hundreds of thousands of persons were idle because there was no coal for the industries.

Germany, Dr. Bauer said, expected to pay for food with coal. Consequently an increased production is necessary instead of a decrease, which would result from the men working shorter hours.

In many parts of England there is a superstition that boys born on Christmas day should be brought up to enter the church, and girls should become nurses.

Canadian Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic association plans a revival of all branches of sport this season.

Theatrical Amusements

ATLANTA THEATER
TODAY AT 2:30 & 8:30
The End of the Road
The Picture With a Purpose
PRICES—Nights, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Matinees, 25c and 50c.

MOTION PICTURES

VAUDETTE
10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Today and Tuesday
BILLIE RHODES
pretty little actress in
"The Girl of My Dreams"
—also—
The Flagg Comedy
"One Every Minute"

MOTION PICTURES

LOEW'S GRAND THEATRE
Continuous, 1 to 11 P. M.
Vaudeville, 3:30, 7, 9 P. M.
Afternoon, 10, 15c. Night, 10, 20, 30c.
(War Tax Included.)
CREAMER, BARTON AND SPARLING
Original Comedy Diversion.
Will Armstrong and Maudie Smith
"The Ten Thousand-Dollar Ankle"
Dunedin Duo—Scotch Versatilians
Estelle Sully—Military Trio
Song Revue—Dancers.
BERT LYTELL—"Blind Man's Eye"

D. F. Keith Vaudeville
LYRIC
Daily 2:30 7:30, 9:15
GEORGE AUSTIN MOORE
Famous Singing Monologist; College quartet; "Adam Killjoy" and others.
The Best in Vaudeville

MOTION PICTURES

FORSYTH
ATLANTA'S BUSY THEATER
TODAY-TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY
CHARLES RAY
PRESENTING HIS NEWEST AND GREATEST PLAY
"THE SHERIFF'S SON"
SNAP—THRILL—COMEDY—PATHOS
PATHE REVUE--THE NEW SENSATION

THE HOME OF SCREEN SUCCESSES
RIALTO
TODAY AND DAILY THIS WEEK 11--12:30--2--3:30 5--6:30--8--9:30
THE PICTURE YOU WILL NEVER FORGET
"MICKEY"
PRODUCED BY MACK SENNETT FEATURING MABEL NORMAND--
A HIGH CLASS COMEDY DRAMA OF THE EAST AND WEST PRESENTING MORE TO INTEREST THAN ANY OTHER 7 REEL FEATURE
NOTHING OF THE SLAP-STICK BRAND OF COMEDY BUT A GENUINE COMEDY PLAY ALIVE WITH THRILLS AND APPEAL
YOU'LL NEVER SEE A BETTER PHOTO-PLAY

REV. BEN R. LACY, JR., FILLS ATLANTA PULPIT

Rev. Ben R. Lacy, Jr., "The Fighting Preacher" of the 113th field artillery, stationed at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., occupied the pulpit yesterday at both the morning and evening services of the Central Presbyterian church. At both devotional exercises the church was crowded, all eager to hear for the first time the preaching ability of the parson so sought by the parishoners of the third largest Presbyterian church of the south.

This was the first time that the young preacher occupied a pulpit for many months, for he has just returned from the scarred battlefields of France, where he made a name for himself, both as a preacher and as a fighter. He has received a call to the local church and came here to investigate local conditions. At both services he told of the work of Christianity in the war.

After the morning service the "Fighting Parson" met the deacons of the church and conferred with them about their call. Rev. Lacy will not make known his decision until he is mustered out of the army. He is 33 years of age and comes from a family of preachers in North Carolina.

$145,000,000 LOANED TO THE RAILROADS

Washington, March 30.—More than $10,000,000 in loans to railroads have brought the total advances furnished by the war finance corporation to $145,000,000. The Baltimore and Ohio yesterday received $4,600,000 on the security of certificates of the director general of railroads and an additional $2,000,000 on the company's refunding and general mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds of Series B. The Erie railroad company at the same time borrowed $2,500,000, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad company $1,120,000 on certificates of the director general.

AFTER ILLNESS ZIRON IRON TONIC

When Your System Needs Strength, After a Sick Spell, Try Ziron.

Your blood must have iron to give your body strength. Lack of iron makes many people pale, weak and languid. To put iron into your blood, take Ziron Iron Tonic. Especially after a severe illness do you need Ziron to bring back appetite and build up weakened vitality.

J. E. Clifton, of R. F. D. 3, Lyons, Ga., writes: "Last summer I had typhoid fever and had hemorrhages of the bowels and my health was wretched. I seemed to be unable to get my strength back. I had no appetite, I had no energy. I didn't think I was ever going to get well. My knees were weak, my flesh felt clammy, I was in a pretty bad condition. I heard of Ziron and what a good tonic and strengthener it was, and I sent for it at once. It helped me. I began to improve and soon felt much better and stronger."

All druggists sell or can get Ziron for you. Get a bottle today. it is guaranteed.

(adv.)—ZN 2

Your Blood Needs ZIRON

Stomach ills

permanently disappear after drinking the celebrated Shivar Mineral Water. Positively guaranteed by money-back offer. Tastes fine, costs a trifle. Delivered anywhere by our Atlanta agents. Coursey & Munn Drugstore, Marietta and Broad sts Phone them.

Dalton ADDING AND CALCULATING MACHINE



A simpler, faster, adding machine which *multiplies* as easily as it *adds*. Have a demonstration.

O. N. DANA, 1002 Empire Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga. Phone Ivy 4265

STATIONERY
Webb & Vary Co.
38½ West Alabama Street
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Extraordinary Suit Values

$27.50 and $30.00

We have in mind particularly a range of all-wool Blue Serge Suits, lined with genuine Skinner's Satin, which is guaranteed for two seasons' wear.

These suits are conservative three-button models—good style—very serviceable and tailored with exceptional skill.

MILTON SMITH CLOTHES SHOP
7 Edgewood—20 Steps from Peachtree

THE FIRST THING EACH MORNING



TWO teaspoonfuls of JACOBS' LIVER SALT in a glass of hot water, sipped slowly just before breakfast, is a pleasant and inexpensive means of keeping in good health.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT is a gentle laxative that thoroughly cleanses the system, stimulates the liver and kidneys, clears your complexion and sweetens your breath.

If your druggist can't supply you we will send postpaid. Generous package 35c and 75c.

JACOBS' PHARMACY CO.
ATLANTA, GA. (5)

JACOBS' LIVER SALT

D'ANNUNZIO'S FAMOUS AIRPLANE ON EXHIBITION.



Among the exhibits that attracted great attention at the opening of the Aeronautical exhibition in Madison Square Garden, New York, was the airplane with which Gabriele d-Annunzio, poet and Italy's most famous air fighter, brought the Austrian people to a realization of their hopeless position in the war. It was received in New York last Monday by Captain U. d'Annunzio, of the Italian military mission, son of the aviator. The airplane, which can be used as a flying boat or an airplane, piloted by the Italian poet, repeatedly led squadrons of Italian airmen over the Austrian lines for the purpose of spreading allied propaganda in Vienna and other principal cities in Austria. On each of the flights over the Austrian lines the airplane traveled 604 miles, with Vienna in each instance as the turning point.

"Shulamis" Pleases Capacity Audience At Jewish Alliance

"Shulamis," the great Jewish opera, was presented at the Jewish Educational Alliance Sunday night and was attended by a house packed to capacity, and thousands were turned away.

Abraham Rosenstein, who takes the role of Monach, a patriarch, is a talented tenor, who brought out the character he was representing very strongly, and Estelle Schreiner, who acted the leading character, "Shulamis," is a sweet singer, and possesses a charming personality. Her contribution to the success of the opera is very marked. Elda Lasky, in the role of Abigail, the Judean princess, has an exquisite contralto voice, and all the gracious dignity that befits the character she is representing. Joseph Kamisy, in the character of an African slave, creates a great deal of laughter, and livens the otherwise solemn play with his touch of wit which even a wild man of the dark country is endowed.

Isiah Gluck is a beautiful dancer, and the music, which is directed by Jean Paurel, is of unparalleled sweetness and beauty.

TWO MEN HURT WHEN AUTO TURNS TURTLE

Two men were injured when a runabout which they were driving turned turtle on the Howell Mill road, outside the city limits, Sunday night. The police who investigated the accident declared that C. J. Kennedy, of Belle Meade avenue, the driver of the car, was hitting a good rate of speed when he hit a reverse curve and could not control the light machine. Pope Watson, his companion, was thrown out of his seat as the car went over and was badly bruised. Kennedy was pinned under the wheel and suffered cuts and bruises, and probably internal injuries. Both will recover.

Kennedy was held under the overturned car for a short time as his companion was too severely shaken up to right the car and drag his friend from underneath the steering wheel. A passing auto party helped in the work of rescue. The wind shield was demolished and the front of the machine broken.

BRITISH WORKING MAN TO WIN HIS DEMANDS

New York, March 30.—The English workingman will win his demands for shorter hours, better wages and improved conditions, in the opinion of W. H. Ingersoll, the last of the American business men sent on tour of Great Britain, France and Belgium by the department of labor, who arrived here today on the Aquitania.

After two months' study of labor inquiry into the situation in England, Mr. Ingersoll said:

"The workingmen of England expect a decided change in their status because of promises made before the war. Workers want a larger participation in the control of their industries, and demand a voice in the conditions under which they work."

Cleveland American league nine will play no exhibition games after leaving New Orleans training ground April 20.

AMUSEMENTS

"The End of the Road."

(At Atlanta Theater.)

To say that the feature picture play, "The End of the Road," which is being presented at the Atlanta theater, has made a deep impression goes without saying. Local organizations are arranging to attend in a body, Tuesday night of this week is Boy Scouts night. Mr. Jameson, executive, will have five hundred boys with him on Tuesday evening and each boy will be accompanied by his parents. The engagement of the picture closes positively Friday night, April 4, after which it opens at the Tulane theater, New Orleans, for two weeks.

Keith Vaudeville.

(At the Lyric.)

There will be a fine bill of vaudeville at the Lyric theater, beginning today. The headliner will be George Austin Moore, famous as a monologist and singer. Then there will be a sketch "Adam Killjoy," which will be more than pleasing. In addition there will be three other big acts and some good news pictures.

Loew Vaudeville.

(At the Grand.)

After a complete tour of Marcus Loew's theaters in New York, about thirty in all, Creamer, Barton and Sparling come to Loew's Grand today with an original singing and talking diversion and one sparkling with comedy. Their ability to create laughter wherever they have appeared is the best sign of quality in an act and they will no doubt make a hit in Atlanta. Will H. Armstrong, assisted by Maudie Smith, will offer an original comedy sketch called "The Ten-Thousand-Dollar Ankle," a combination of songs, dances and original patter. Estelle Sully, of the famous family of Sullys, on the stage for many years, makes her appearance here alone this week in a review of the latest popular song hits. Other attractions are the Dunedin Duo, the Military Trio and Bert Lytell on the screen in "The Blind Man's Eye."

Charles Ray.

(At the Forsyth.)

A wonderful study in courage is afforded in "The Sheriff's Son," the new Paramount picture in which Charles Ray is starred, and which is being shown at the Forsyth theater this week. The hero is a young man who has inherited a great fear from his mother, who witnessed an attack on his father before the boy's birth. He grows up with this sense of fear hanging over him, but the story is constructive throughout and shows how he battles splendidly to overcome his weakness and how he succeeds, winning the girl he loves in the bargain.

Billie Rhodes.

(At the Vaudette.)

Billie Rhodes, pretty and attractive actress who has made a great reputation in many comedies, will be seen today and tomorrow at the Vaudette theater in "The Girl of My Dreams." This young player, who has delighted thousands by her work in Strand comedies, is for the first time seen as a star in her own right in a play that is a most pleasing and interesting production, and one that will hold especial appeal to everybody. In addition the Vaudette will offer the James Montgomery Flagg comedy, called "One Every Minute."

MABEL NORMAND AT RIALTO TODAY IN SUPER COMEDY

Mabel Normand, best known, perhaps, of all the women who have played in comedy roles, and of particular interest to Atlantans in that she claims this city as her home, will be seen today and all this week at the Rialto theater in "Mickey."

This is a super comedy, produced and offered by Mack Sennett, whose comedies today are considered the best presented in the country and a feature of the biggest houses in the country.

However, there is no slap-stick comedy in this offering. In it Mabel Normand appears as a harum, scarum kid, much like in the old Keystone days, and she is surrounded by an all-star cast, which gives her the very best of support. It is a joyous, pleasing story, one with not a dull moment, with bright lines and comic situations which make for the pleasure of the theatergoer.

On Nation's Honor Roll

Only fifty-three names appear in Monday morning's casualty list. Of this number nine are reported as killed in action, fifteen died of disease, fourteen died of accident, twelve wounded severely and three missing. The grand total of army casualties reported to date is 270,576. No Georgians are mentioned in the latest list.

Southern Casualties in Monday Morning's List

Washington, March 31.—The following southern casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces:

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Killed in action (including 381 at sea)	32,047
Died of wounds	13,390
Died of disease	22,100
Died from accident and other causes	3,771
Wounded in action (over 85 per cent returned to duty)	194,053
Missing in action (not including prisoners released and returned to duty	5,185
Total to date	270,576

KILLED IN ACTION.
Private.
KIRBY, John E., Boston, Tenn.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.
Privates.
GILLIAM, Isaac, Fairview, Va.
GRIGGS, Lee, Birmingham, Ala.
SEILEY, William A., Alexandria, La.

MISSING IN ACTION.
Private.
Theodore Gill, Dyer, Tenn.

Born in Gold Fields, She Became the Wife Of an Italian Prince

New York, March 30.—Princess Stagliano Colonna, leader of the Italian Red Cross, died Friday at her home in Santa Margherita, Italy, of influenza, according to word received here tonight by Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Commercial company, her half brother.

The princess, the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay by her first husband, a cousin of William Cullen Bryant, was born in the "gold fields" of Nevada. Her early life there read like a chapter from one of Bret Harte's stories of the great west.

Left destitute by the death of her father, she and her mother were supported by funds raised by the big-hearted miners. Later, when her mother met John W. Mackay, founder of the Postal Telegraph, to thank him for the share he had in the subscriptions which had rescued her from abject poverty, a romance developed which culminated in her marriage to him.

The princess subsequently married into the Colonna family, one of the oldest in Rome, and won the popular title in Rome of the "American Princess Colonna," which she bore for a quarter of a century.

Despite her long residence abroad she remained deeply attached to America, and it was stated tonight that her body probably will be brought here for burial in the Mackay family mausoleum in Greenwood cemetery.

The princess' mother and children, a daughter and two sons, were with her when she died, it was said.

ONE HARBOR UNION VOTES TO STOP STRIKE

New York, March 30.—The Tidewater Boatsmen's union, one of the six organizations participating in the harbor strike, voted today to accept an offer of a $110 month wage, with the same working conditions as before the strike. The chief demand of the strikers has been for an eight-hour day. The members of the union are employed on coal and grain boats.

Thomas L. Delahunty, president of the Marine Workers' affiliation, who declared that the decision would not affect the strike of the other unions, said he would recommend, at a meeting tomorrow of the full strike committee that the tidewater men be allowed to accept the offer.

Chile has national forests that cover about 7,000,000 acres of land.

HEADACHE GOES IN TWO MINUTES

Don't Suffer Half an Hour While Slow Acting Tablets are Waiting to be Digested. Aspironal Elixir Relieves in Two Minutes.

Every druggist in the U. S. cordially invites you to come in and try the new Aspironal Elixir, the two-minute guaranteed relief for headaches and colds. He knows that Aspironal not only relieves the pain much quicker and without the slightest danger to the heart, but also removes the cause of bilious and sick headaches by gently acting on the liver, correcting biliousness and constipation and thereby preventing the return of your headache next day.

The next time you have a headache go to your nearest drug store, hand the clerk a half dollar for a bottle of Aspironal and tell him to serve you one or two teaspoonfuls (according to severity), in a little water or your favorite soda fountain drink. Hold your watch in your hand and count off two minutes, then call for your money back, as per manufacturer's guarantee, if you cannot feel your headache fading away within the time limit. Everybody is doing it so don't be bashful. Your druggist is waiting to serve you. Same guarantee applies to colds, coughs and neuralgia.—(adv.)

Rheumatism Will Quickly Disappear

Just take Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Remedy as directed, and your rheumatism will begin to disappear at once. This old and long used remedy, well-known to everybody, has relieved thousands of sufferers from rheumatism and other complaints arising from disordered kidneys. It is purely a vegetable tonic which removes the cause of pain and irritation, thereby stopping the disease. It is a good alterative and diuretic, and a gentle but effective laxative. It will help you. Bottle $1.00, or postpaid on receipt of price.



JACOBS' PHARMACY CO., Atlanta, Ga

LEAGUE TO PRESERVE U. S. INDEPENDENCE

Washington, March 30.—Formal announcement of the completed organization of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, headed by Henry Watterson, of Louisville, was made here today in the name of George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia, chairman of the league's executive committee. The league's campaign in opposition to ratification of the proposed constitution for a league of nations, it was said, will be conducted under the direction of eight regional vice presidents.

The new organization "declaration of independence" forming the basis of argument upon which it will conduct its campaign against the proposed covenant, was announced at the same time. It declared, among other things, that the proposed constitution "legalizes war in seven cases and makes it compulsory in three;" that it would force abandonment of the Monroe doctrine; that it is inconsistent with the independence and sovereignty of the United States in its delegation of power to an international council, and that it gives the league power "to determine questions of internal concern."

STRANDED SOLDIERS TO GET ASSISTANCE

Washington, March 30.—Assistance will be given discharged sailors who may be stranded without funds in New York, by the maintenance there of an office at which applications for transportation and claims for the $60 bonus may be submitted.

Secretary Roosevelt, in announcing today the establishment of the office at 1244 Broadway, said that advices had reached the navy department that a few discharged sailors were in New York without funds to purchase railroad tickets to their homes, and were making personal appeals to charitable organizations for assistance.

McCracken, Kan., with a population of 371, is believed to be the smallest town in the United States to adopt the commission-manager plan of government.

"Fliver" Airplanes To Be Manufactured By Son of D'Annunzio

New York, March 30.—Captain Ugo D'Annuncio, Italian aviator, son of Gabrielle D'Annunzio, the poet, announced here today that he had designed and begun the manufacture of "fliver" airplanes so small as to be capable of landing on almost any country road and designed to sell for $1,250.

The planes, Captain D'Annunzio said, will have a wing spread of less than 20 feet and will be guaranteed to fly for two and a half hours at an average speed of fifty-five miles per hour, carrying a passenger weighing not more than 165 pounds.

Captain D'Annunzio, who has been in charge in America of the construction of the Italian Caproni planes for army use, said his first "fliver" probably would take the air at the Atlantic City aerial contests on May 1.

HOGS MAY BE RESTORED TO THE HUNGARIANS

Paris, March 30.—Hungary's increasing need of food, especially fats, is causing the American relief administration to give serious consideration to the problem of restoring the 25,000 hogs lost to the people of that country by the fixation of new boundaries. In the closing days of the war the Austro-Hungarian authorities sent these animals to the southern provinces for fattening and all of them still are in the hands of the Jugo-Slavs.

American officials have opened negotiations to determine whether by purchase or barter the hogs will be returned when most needed.

A greater part of the difficulties created by the blockades and threatened blockades along the Italian frontier disappeared in the past week and as a result food is moving to Czecho-Slovakia, Austria and Hungary in greater volume.

The distribution in Vienna and Budapest is progressing satisfactorily and the success of the United States signal corps in re-establishing widespread communications will go far in preventing any further hitch.

It is now possible to telephone between Triest and Vienna and there is an American-controlled telephone. From Vienna to Prague a commercial line is open to the Americans under an agreement giving food messages priority. Communication with Belgrade is possible with only one telegraphic relay. There has also been established through navy telegraphic communication with Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, and down the Adriatic coast.

WELCOME PLANNED FOR ATLANTIC FLEET

New York, March 30.—A rousing welcome to the Atlantic fleet, on its expected arrival here April 15, after post-war reorganization in Cuban waters, is being planned by the War Camp Community Service. The fleet, comprising fourteen dreadnaughts, sixty destroyers, ten submarines and ten supply ships, will anchor in the Hudson river for two weeks, during which it is planned to give a fitting welcome to the 27,000 officers and men. Details of the reception now are being arranged, it was stated.

Several of the larger vessels of the Atlantic fleet returned here from overseas on December 26, and were reviewed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels before dropping anchor, with the home fleet assembled to greet them

GOVERNMENT TO SELL ALL SEIZED LIQUOR

Nashville, Tenn., March 30.—United States District Judge Sanford, in the federal court here, has ordered that large quanities of liquor stored at the customs house here, which was seized by the government for costs in Reed law violation cases, be taken by the deputies in the United States marshal's office and sold at auction in some wet state. The state law prohibits the sale of liquor in Tennessee, so it will be taken to Hopkinsville, and other Kentucky points.

Davison-Paxon Stokes Co.

Today 300 New Wonder Hats $5.00

Have You Seen Them?



Skin Comforts For Our Boys Found In Cuticura

The Soap to Shave, Bathe and Shampoo, the Ointment to heal

These fragrant, super-creamy emollients soothe and heal eczemas and rashes, stop itching, clear the skin of pimples, the scalp of dandruff and the hands of chaps and sores. Also for cuts, wounds, stings of insects, sunburn or windburn.

Shave with Cuticura Soap The Healthy Up-to-Date Cuticura Way. No mug, no slimy soap, no germs, no free alkali, no waste, no irritation even when shaved twice daily. One soap for all uses—shaving, bathing, shampooing. Doubles razor efficiency, not to speak of value in promoting skin purity and health, due to its delicate, fragrant Cuticura medication. Soap, Ointment, Talcum 25c. each. Sold everywhere.

LAMARINE WAFERS

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE—EAT LIKE CANDY

Give perfect results without discomfort. At all Drug Stores—30c per box. Mfg. by Lamarine Laboratories, Atlanta, Ga.

KODAKS
SOUTHERN PHOTO MATERIAL CO.
SEVENTY-TWO NORTH BROAD

"Ontario Feels Lack of Private Initiative and Enterprise on Account of Publicly Owned Water Powers and Utilities"

NOTWITHSTANDING the power sold to certain Canadian cities, including Toronto, by the provincially-operated hydro-electric enterprise of Ontario is generated at Niagara Falls where the production cost per horsepower is about the lowest in the world—notwithstanding the fact, we say, privately-owned companies in Ontario in competition with the provincial enterprise are increasing constantly the number of their customers; and they are getting better rates for their work than those quoted by the provincial concern.

There can be but one reason for this. It means nothing more nor less than that the PRIVATELY owned companies are furnishing BETTER and MORE RELIABLE SERVICE than the PUBLICLY owned concern.

The sole argument for the continued existence of the Ontario experiment is that it offers electricity at CHEAP RATES. GOOD SERVICE is another matter.

It has pandered to the fatuous fallacy that "profits from public ownership will pay the taxes." The REVERSE has proved true. Taxes are paying the DEFICITS of public ownership. Tax rates in Ontario have gone UP, not down.

Even allowing for special war taxes amounting to about 4 mills, tax rates in various municipalities served by the provincial concern are heavier than they were when the thing was undertaken. Here are four instances:

Toronto	$1.75	tax rate	in	1910—	$3.05	in	1918
Hamilton	$2.10	"	"	"	—$2.70	"	"
Brantford	$2.15	"	"	"	—$3.05	"	"
New Hamburg	$2.00	"	"	"	—$3.20	"	"

Ontario's predicament is summarized in the following conclusions reported recently by Mr. William Pennell, of Maine, upon an investigation he made of the Canadian situation:

There is a serious shortage of power and a consequent loss and distress to manufacturers who have relied upon the publicly owned hydro-electric commission.

The municipalities have large outstanding obligations with an increasing tax rate because of the publicly owned utilities.

The apparent cheapness of the electrical current in the Province of Ontario is largely offset by the loss of taxes equaling $1,400,000 yearly.

The service rendered by the publicly owned hydro-electric commission is of inferior quality.

The Province of Ontario is feeling the lack of private initiative and enterprise, on acount of publicly owned water powers and utilities, while the Province of Quebec, which has thus far refused to be stampeded into embracing the public ownership idea, has made wonderful industrial progress.

The arbitrary methods employed to acquire privately owned properties and through political influence to suppress proper audit of accounts have become so notorious that a demand on the part of the public for an investigation of the affairs of the hydro-electric commission has been made.

"The Financial Post," published in Toronto, has not hesitated to deal with the province's own scheme. Recently it reported manufacturers and citizens up in arms regarding a reduction that had been made in the supply of power, adding that "Ontario's industries face a serious situation in the present reduction and the uncertainty as to the future."

Sir Adam Beck, head of the Ontario commission, receives his share of its attention. "Sir Adam Beck explains his failure partially by lack of money," says The Post. "He has had over $30,000,000 already. In all the years Sir Adam has been in control of the hydro-electric commission he has fought against a public audit of his accounts of how this $30,000,000 of Ontario's money has been spent. Some time ago under pressure he agreed to a partial audit by private accountants, not by the government audit bureau. But this report, made nearly two years ago, though asked for, has never been made public."

From all of which it would appear that affairs are not so smooth in Ontario after all.

Georgia Railway & Power Company

CLANCY'S KIDS

By PERCY L. CROSBY

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NAVY FIRES FIRST SHOT FOR THE VICTORY LOAN

Washington, March 30.—More than three weeks before the Victory Liberty Loan campaign is to open the first subscripaion has been received: To the navy goes the honor of "firing the first shot" in the big drive.

It was announced today that Secretary Daniels, just before he sailed for Europe, sent a check for $5,000 to Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, in charge of the navy's subscriptions, and at the same time called on the men who made the seas safe during the war to continue the splendid record of previous loans.

"I have sent an 'alnav' (all navy) message," the secretary wrote, "and am certain that all in the naval service will respond heartily in this campaign as in the past, and will do so well that the new secretary of the treasury can say, as the former secretary said to the country, 'Match the Navy.'"

The message referred to has gone to every ship, shore station, and training camp under the department, for communication to every man in the service.

ROOT FOR LEAGUE WITH AMENDMENTS

Continued from First Page.

statesmen, concurred in by the wisest and best of our allies, thus held for naught."

Reduction of Armament.

Along with compulsory arbitration, Mr. Root urged adoption of the suggestion of Leon Bourgeois of the French peace delegation, that the league be given powers of inspection and verification to make effective the proposed general agreement for reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with the national safety of each member. Without a weapon such as this, he claimed, the disarmament commission would be helpless against "some nations whose public officers would regard it as a duty to conceal and mislead" and the whole effort to secure future peace would "go for nothing."

The former senator advocated definite arrangements in the covenant for keeping international law up-to-date and for revision of the instrument itself, by provision for a conference of the signatory powers on the former subject within two or five years, and on the latter question five to ten years hence. One of the league's weaknesses, in its present draft, he declared, was its failure to assure perpetuation of the progress of present and past generations in the development and application of international law. He saw such organization in the immediate future in the light of "an alliance of approximately one-half the active world against or for the control of the other half."

No Irrevocable Obligations.

In view of uncertainty as to "when or upon what terms the central or eastern powers are to be admitted to the league," he contended that the initial obligations of the members must not be regarded as irrevocable, and favored its revision "when the world is less subject to exciting and disturbing causes." And at the time of revision, or thereafter upon a year's notice, he said, any member should have the right to withdraw.

Mr. Root's study of the covenant clause committing the signatories "to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence" of all members of the league "had led him on first impression," he stated, to believe that the article should be stricken out. If perpetual, it would be futile, in that it would attempt to preserve for all time "the distribution of power and territory made in accordance with the views and exigencies of the allies in the present juncture of affairs." On second thought, however, the former secretary declared he had become convinced that the article should be considered in reference to the present situation in Europe. To restore order, he contended the allied council must determine lines of reconstruction and enforce its determination.

United States Can't Quit.

With Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium whose populations are less than 130,000,000 "confronted with the vigorous and warlike peoples of Germany, German-Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Russia and Turkey, numbering 280,000,000 and fast returning to barbarism and the lawless violence of barbarous races," Mr. Root asserted, "the United States cannot quit. It must go on with the performance of its duty." For this reason he advocated the retention of Article 10, guaranteeing the independence of all the league members, with the reservation that after five years any signatory may withdraw from the obligation

The former secretary regretted that the senate was not convened, immediately after March 4, "to perform its duty" of discussing the project, pointing out that with the president and Secretary Lansing members of the American delegation there would be no executive officials to supervise the negotiations from the usual vantage point of the president and secretary of state passing upon the work of subordinates attending an international conclave.

The Root Amendments.

The former secretary's suggested amendments, annexed to his letter to Chairman Hays, follows:

1. Strike out Article XIII (relating to arbitration) and insert the following:

The high contracting powers agree to refer to the existing permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, or to the court of arbitration proposed at the second Hague conference when established, or to some other aribtral tribunal, all disputes between them (including those affecting honor and vital interests) which are of a justiciable character, and which the powers concerned have failed to settle by diplomatic methods. The powers so referring to arbitration agree to accept and give effect to the award of the tribunal.

Disputes of a justiciable character are defined as disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach by any international obligation, or as to the nature and extent of the reparation to be made for any such breach.

Any question which may arise as to whether a dispute of a justiciable character is to be referred for decision to the court of arbitral justice when constituted, or, until it is constituted, to the existing permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

2. Add to article XIV. the following paragraph:

The executive council shall call a general conference of the powers to meet not less than two years or more than five years after the signing of this convention for the purpose of reviewing the condition of international law, and of agreeing upon and stating in authoritative form the principles and rules thereof.

Thereafter regular conferences for that purpose shall be called and held at stated times.

Monroe Doctrine Reservation.

3. Immediately before the signature of the American delegates, insert the following reservation:

Inasmuch as becoming a member of the league the United States of America is moved by no interest or wish to intrude upon or interfere with the political policy or internal administration of any foreign state, and by no existing or anticipated dangers in the affairs of the American continents, but accedes to the wish of the European states that it shall join its power to theirs for the preservation of general peace, the representatives of the United States of America sign this convention with the understanding that nothing therein contained shall be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude towards purely American questions or to require the submission of its policy regarding such questions (including therein the admission of immigrants) to the decision or recommendation of other powers.

After the expiration of five year from the signing of this convention any party may terminate its obligation under this article by giving one year's notice in writing to the secretary general of the league.

5. Add to article XI. (relating to a commission to supervise the reduction of armaments) the following:

Such commission shall have full power of inspection and verification personally and by authorized agents as to all armament, equipment, munitions and industries referred to in Article VIII.

6. Add to Article XXIV. the following:

The executive council shall call a general conference of members of the league to meet not less than five or more than ten years after the signing of this convention for the revision thereof, and at that time, or at any time thereafter upon one year's notice, any member may withdraw from the league.

$300,000 Wholesale Drug Concern Opens In Macon About June 1

Macon, Ga., March 30.—(Special.) Formation of a company to operate a new wholesale drug house in Macon, with a capital of $300,000, was announced yesterday, the company to be ready for business by June 1 and to have headquarters at 366 Broadway. The company will be known as the Coleman-Meadows-Pate Drug company. Samuel T. Coleman, Eugene W. Stetson, of New York; Martin Meadows, J. H. Oate, R. E. Spearman, W. Abercrombie, J. Andrew Jackson, John H. Vinson, W. J. Deas, o fAuburn; L. V. Smith, W. E. Dunwody, A. R. Willingham, Grey H. Coleman and J. Clay Murphey are among the stockholders in the new concern. A large number of other well known Georgia people are also interested.

Samuel T. Coleman, a well-known and successful business man of Macon, will be president of the new company.

SAY COLQUITT CO. OUT OF MALARIAL ZONE

Moultrie, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—Interested Moultrie parties declare that none of the malarial zone, which covers a 100 square mile that was visited by state board of health representatives and Lieutenant LaPrince, malaria expert of the United States public health service, a few days ago, lies in Colquitt county, and they say that the interview published in Atlanta papers with one of the officials, to the effect that most of it was in Colquitt, does the county an injustice. The affected area lies wholly within Worth and Mitchell counties, it is stated. The health officials did hold conference here and were accompanied to the so-called malarial zone by Dr. Anderson, county health commissioner, but their reason for coming here was the fact that it was more easily reached from Moultrie.

JUDGMENT FOR $10,000 GIVEN AGAINST BIBB CO.

Macon, Ga., March 30.—(Special.) Judgment against Bibb county in the sum of $10,000 was rendered by a jury in the city court of Macon yesterday in the case of Mrs. Miram L. Williams, of Monticello, who brought suit alleging responsibility of the county for the death of her husband, J. Walker Williams, who was killed in an accident on the Clinton road in February, 1918, when his automobile was forced off of a bridge after the hub rail of the banister on the opposite side of the bridge had fallen on the bridge and was struck by the car.

There Are Still Real Cowboys in the Southwest.

(From Scribner's.)

"You mean to say," I began, "that there are still real cow—" But as smiles were beginning to pass about the platform I desisted, realization beginning to dawn why the barber said that the men we had seen driving cattle back in Kansas would be pleased to have been called cowpunchers.

The trip at once began to assume a new interest, and when the mine barber came back on the platform I eyed him with something of that reserve with which one contemplates a deceitful man. But nothing could penetrate his drawling sang-froid.

At a tank station farther along there was opportunity to stretch our legs; opportunity, also, to observe at close range a bronzed, dark-haired cow-puncher who had paused on his mustang to observe the train. The barber approached him confidently.

"Neighbor," he said, "I bought a gun up in K. C., Mizzo. What do you think of it?"

The puncher took the wicked .44, balanced it in the palm of his hand, twirled it around on his forefinger, and then brought it to bear upon a tin can lying in the road about twenty feet away. Bang! The can leaped into the air. Bang! It rolled five feet farther along. Bang! Again it flew into the air and rolled. Bang! It rolled again. Bang! The can disappeared in the dust.

"It's a good gun," said the puncher, handing it back, "only it shoots a little high."

A little high! Rather a nice criticism, I thought. The barber snapped out the cylinder, reloaded the weapon, and passed silently into the background. My impression was that he was avoiding some questions on my part relative to Kansas City bad men; but I may have been wrong.

We began to fly through level ground, perspectives on all sides dotted with peaks upon which clouds rested. Suddenly along the trail appeared an altogether amazing, unlooked-for, almost unbelievable spectacle—two Indians jogging along on horseback, wearing moccasins, wide black trousers, red or pink shirts, their black hair secured by scarlet bands about their foreheads.

U. S. STEEL MAKES GREAT SHOWING

Sent 34,407 Men Into Military Service, Spent $302,000,000 for War Enlargement and Furnished 18,439,000 Tons of Steel.

New York, March 30.—The United States Steel corporation, from whose shops, laboratories and offices 34,407 men went into the nation's military service, expended more than $302,000,000 on enlargement and improvement of its main and subsidiary plants for war purposes, and from the beginning of the war in 1914 delivered to the United States and the allies 18,439,460 tons of steel, according to the corporation's annual report, made public here tonight.

The report discloses financial strength without parallel in the industrial history of the country, the corporation's current assets at the end of 1918 amounting to $883,136,082, against not quite $800,000 at the end of 1917. Included in the 1918 assets are cash amounting to $173,806,259 and marketable securities, including Liberty bonds and treasury certificates, aggregating $277,745,969.

This showing is considered the most remarkable from the fact that earnings of $208,281,104 were $95,880,367 under those of 1917, while the net income of $158,631,856 was less by $86,107,052.

Operations of the subsidiary companies for 1918, as represented by production and shipment of products, did not equal the totals of the preceding year, due principally, as pointed out by Chairman Elbert H. Gary, to severe weather in the first quarter and shortage of efficient labor throughout the entire year.

Volume of Business.

Volume of business as represented by their combined gross sales and earnings, equalled $1,744,312,163, as compared with a total of $1,683,962,552 in 1917.

The huge expenditure for plant betterments, made necessary, the report stated, by the war's demands, included investment of $20,000,000 in shipyards in which three 10,000-ton vessels have been completed for the emergency fleet corporation, while five others have been launched and fourteen are in course of construction on the ways.

Steel deliveries for war purposes between August 1, 1914, and December 31, 1918, the period covered by the report, which is part of the company's annual statement, included 9,104,440 tons to the government and private customers in the United States, 7,292,050 tons to the allies and 2,042,070 to the railroad administration. In addition toluol and benzol by-products to the extent of 28,000,000 gallons, 21,000,000 pounds of ammonia sulphate and liquor and large quantities of spelter and cement were produced for the account of the associated belligerents.

The company expressed the belief that as a result of the work of the American Iron and Steel institute, with which it and other producers co-operated, the government's efforts toward winning the war were never "to an important extent" lessened or delayed by lack of an adequate supply of steel.

Experts "Loaned" Government.

The corporation "loaned" to the government, the report said, many of its technical experts and their laboratories, with the result that one of its scientists designed and supervised the manufacture of American gas masks, a subsidiary company rolled practically all the steel used in army helmets, another turned out mounts for the great naval guns fired from railway trains into the enemy's line in the final months of the war, and a third sent to France an improved line of American-made gas shells. When fighting ceased the company had well under way the construction near Pittsburg of a large plant intended for the manufacture of 12 to 18-inch guns and their projectiles.

The corporation turned over to the government seven ocean and five Great Lakes steamers and altered and delivered at tidewater in Canada the vessels commandeered on the Great Lakes by the United States shipping board.

MOULTRIE DECLINES TO ADVANCE CLOCKS

Moultrie, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—Moultrie's watches and clocks were not moved forward an hour in compliance with the daylight saving law which became effective today. A city time, the same as the one hitherto observed, was agreed upon, and Moultrie will operate under it. This city was put in the eastern time zone on January 1, and opposition to putting the time forward another hour was practically unanimous here. It was said that it would be 9 o'clock by the time the sun went down in the summer, 10 o'clock by supper time, and a person who went to bed before 1 o'clock a. m. would be laughed at. All of the railroads entering Moultrie operate on central time, and they will, of course, move up their schedule an hour and this will throw them here on the new "city time."

BUTTS AND SPALDING HAVE LIVE STOCK WEEK

Jackson, Ga., March 30.—(Special.) A whole week devoted to better live stock in Butts county is the program that has been arranged by the state college of agriculture. Beginning Monday morning, when a mass meeting will be held in the courthouse, specialists in live stock from the state college will begin a campaign intended to cover the county thoroughly. Following the courthouse meeting the live stock specialists, in conjunction with County Agent J. H. Blackwell, will make a farm-to-farm canvass in an effort to stimulate keeping better grades of all kinds of live stock.

This pure bred sire campaign is being put on in two counties in the Sixth district, Butts and Spalding, and the meetings begin March 31 and continue for a week. Particular stress will be laid on better siwne, although cattle, horses, sheep and goats and all kinds of farm animals will be included in the pure bred sire campaign.

COLQUITT CO. FARMERS PLANT COTTON EARLY

Moultrie, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—If there is such thing as beating the boll weevil by planting early, Colquitt county farmers ought to put one over on it this year, for hundreds of acres have already been planted in cotton around Moultrie. In fact, it is stated that all of the cotton that is to be planted this season will be in the ground within the next few days. That the acreage will be less than half as large as it was before the boll weevil invaded this section, is the opinion of fertilizer dealers and others.

STOCKS INDICATE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

Signs of Further Impetus in Several Important Industries Seen in Wider Inquiries for Finished Steel and Copper.

New York, March 30.—Regardless of conflicting reports from abroad, much of last week's trading in stocks at higher prices, if somewhat reduced volume of activity, was traceable to the conviction that events at the peace conference are progressing favorably.

Quite as important in shaping the character of the trading were the unmistakable signs of further impetus in several important branches of industry, as seen in the wider inquiry for finished and semi-finished steel and a concurrent demand for copper.

Spectacular movements in the more speculative issues, such as oils and motors, were mostly lacking, but the advance, barring the backwardness of rails and occasional pauses, due mainly to high-er money, was almost uninterrupted.

The United States Steel annual report is to issue early in the coming week and is expected to throw a strong light on the vast financial resources and future operations of that foremost industrial corporation.

The crisis in the affairs of the local traction companies attracted little attention, except in financial quarters most concerned, but it is generally recognized that drastic action will have to be taken if many of the utilities companies of the country are not to share the same fate.

To bankers the most significant feature of the February foreign trade report embraced the agricultural products, which were greater by $76,000,000 than in the same month of 1918.

The free market for foreign exchange caused further depreciation in the value of pounds sterling, francs and lires, remittances to London approximating the lowest quotation of the war period. Exchange on neutral countries was also affected by these abnormal conditions, from which no immediate relief is expected.

DOWN TENDENCY WHOLE OF WEEK

World Politics Chief Depressing Influence, But Better Weather in Cotton Belt and Week-End Statistics Helped Bears.

New Orleans, March 30.—Owing chiefly to the depressing influence of world politics, cotton was held below the closing level of the preceding week during the whole of last week, standing at the lowest at a net loss of 122 to 152 points on the new contract, where May traded at 22.93, and closing at a net loss of 50 to 82 points. Better weather over the cotton region and in week-end and rather bearish statistics were additional depressing influences.

The weakness of foreign exchange caused much comment of a bearish nature in the early sessions of the week and later the dull and easy tone of cotton goods markets was not well received. At the same time the market was steadied at the decline and given a few periods of steadiness by the continued reports from the belt, indicating a determination to reduce acreage in a drastic manner. The announcement of the removal of the blockade on German-Austria helped to steady the market on the close, but taking the week as a whole, the news from Paris was against values.

This week it is likely that more than ever the political situation will be the governing influence and the course of prices probably will be swayed more by what comes from Paris than by news from any other direction. At the same time the new planting season is now being entered and what goes on in the cotton region must be of increased importance, especially since the interior claims that farmers are determined to carry through the acreage reduction program. Continued favorable weather would be an advantage to the bear side; in spite of this, because of the argument that weather conditions during the growing season are more important, relatively speaking, than is the acreage. Unfavorable weather on top of the reduction talk would give the long side a decided advantage.

OUTLOOK IN STEEL SEEMS CHEERFUL

Leading Producers Expect Material Increase in New Bookings Within Next Week or Two.

New York, March 30.—The steel industry has had a few days in which to digest the new price scale carrying reductions ranging from $5 to $10 a ton on different items, and some progress is being reached in the matter of booking orders. The situation is viewed with optimism and leading producers predict that within the course of the next week or two new bookings will increase materially.

No government orders for supplies have as yet been booked by departments at Washington, although the navy will on April 4 receive postponed bids on steel for some new battleships. Progress in the structural field is believed to depend largely on the outcome of present parleys between the industrial board and producers of building material. The pig iron situation is not viewed with as much optimism as is the case in steel, and bookings in the former industry have been moderate. The coke market is steady at the low prices realized after the termination of government control. No change was made at the steel meeting concerning coke.

Copper has shown considerable improvement recently. During the last days of last week the buyers were particularly active and some large orders were received. The sellers have gained control of the market and the range now covers 15 on the part of the small interests to 15¼ by the large producers. During the past day or two there has been a slight decline in the number of orders placed, but this fact is attributed more to the exhaustion of some of the low-priced copper rather than to a lack of interest on the part of the buyers.

The lead market has shown no new feature and conditions are quiet. Spelter is unchanged.

There is nothing new in the tin market.

BANK CLEARINGS OF PAST WEEK IN UNITED STATES

Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending March 27, as reported by telegraph to Bradstreet's Journal, New York, aggregate $6,381,308,000, against $7,369,550,000 last week and $5,555,053,000 in this week last year. Canadian clearings aggregate $107,754,000, as against $182,256,000 last week and $172,495,000 in this week last year. Following are the returns for this week and last, with percentages of change shown this week as compared with this week last year:

	Mar. 27.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$2,650,249,000	18.3	....
Chicago	491,721,000	....	3.8
Philadelphia	399,764,000	23.2	....
Boston	275,746,000	3.7	....
Kansas City	170,807,000	....	10.5
Pittsburg	145,084,000	82.8	....
St. Louis	137,875,000	....	11.3
San Francisco	118,461,000	32.2	....
Cleveland	87,480,000	29.1	....
Detroit	70,742,000	37.7	....
Baltimore	64,812,000	40.7	....
Omaha	57,176,000	....	9.3
Cincinnati	54,150,000	....	8.3
ATLANTA	54,555,000	....	....
New Orleans	47,317,000	....	8.6
Richmond	47,290,000	21.5	....
Minneapolis	39,529,000	26.9	....
Seattle	36,180,000	23.7	....
Los Angeles	37,739,000	37.8	....
Milwaukee	30,146,000	5.2	....
Portland, Ore.	26,151,000	41.5	....
Louisville	17,631,000	....	20.2
Buffalo	18,080,000	....	.9
Denver	30,510,000	39.0	....
St. Joseph	17,408,000	....	14.5
St. Paul	14,039,000	....	8.7
Houston	13,380,000	5.6	....
Indianapolis	12,597,000	.5	....
Nashville	15,693,000	18.0	....
Memphis	15,121,000	24.8	....
Washington, D. C.	13,194,000	7.9	....
Salt Lake City	13,010,000	22.1	....
Fort Worth	13,315,000	.5	....
Providence	8,052,000	....	22.8
Columbus	10,318,000	16.8	....
Toledo	10,324,000	14.4	....
Des Moines	8,917,000	....	16.3
Tulsa	8,746,000	6.7	....
Duluth	4,614,000	15.6	....
Oklahoma	9,670,000	12.9	....
Wichita	9,998,000	5.5	....
Sioux City	10,256,000	.8	....
Norfolk	7,419,000	4.9	....
Spokane	8,835,000	14.5	....
Hartford	7,158,000	.9	....
Rochester	6,586,000	10.9	....
Savannah	6,214,000	....	9.4
Oakland	7,414,000	39.8	....
Akron	6,942,000	45.5	....
Galveston	4,936,000	1.2	....
Total, U. S.	$6,381,308,000	14.8	....
Tot. outside N. Y.	2,731,050,000	10.5	....

Comfort

Boston Garter

Velvet Grip

What's the Use of Worrying?

Come where every suit you are shown is in style, and every garment properly made.

Young men look swell in our Waist Seam Coats — or any of our other styles.

You pay only

$25 $27.50 $29.50

See Us for Furnishings

Allen M. Pierce

17 Marietta St.

"I certainly thank you."

Davison Paxon-Stokes Co.

Liberty Hats

$7.50

12 New Hats placed in stock every 60 m nutes. See them any hour during the day.

FOUNTAIN PENS

SOUTHERN PHOTO MATERIAL CO

SEVENTY-TWO NORTH BROAD

FOR CASH SALE

Bulk Acid Phosphate

Carload Lots or Over.

Immediate Shipments from Inglis, Fla.

Address

Barker Chemical Co.

SAVANNAH, GA.

DON'T LEAVE THE DOOR OPEN

When the door of Food Folly is left open Disease stalks in. Many disease epidemics that sweep over the country are caused by poor food and under-nourishment.

Shredded Wheat

supplies all the body-building nutriment in the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form. It contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs. Two of these crisp brown little loaves of baked whole wheat with milk or cream make a complete, nourishing meal.

FRESH KODAK FILMS

Jno. L. Moore & Sons, the opticians, 42 North Broad st.—(adv.)

COST OF WANT ADS IN THE CONSTITUTION

One time . . . . 10c a line
Three times . . . 9c a line
Seven times . . . . 8c a line
Thirty times or more . . 7c
} Each issue

Advertisements under the following classifications will only be inserted when cash accompanies the order:

For Rent—Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Wanted—Boarders.
Wanted—Board.
For Rent—Rooms furnished.
For Rent—Rooms Unfurnished.
Wanted—To Rent Rooms Furnished.
Wanted—To Rent Rooms Unfurnished.
Situation Wanted—Male.
Situation Wanted—Female.

No phone orders accepted for advertisements that are to appear under "cash in advance" classifications.

Above rates for consecutive insertions only.

Count six ordinary words to each line.

No advertisement accepted for less than two lines.

The Constitution will not be responsible for more than one incorrect insertion of any advertisement ordered for more than one time.

Discontinuance of advertising must be in writing. It will not be accepted by phone. This protects your interests as well as ours.

Courteous operators, thoroughly familiar with rates, rules and classification, will give you complete information. And if you wish, they will assist you in wording your want ad to make it most effective.

Accounts opened for ads (excepting those classifications that are cash with order) by telephone to accommodate you if your name is in the telephone directory. Want ads taken by telephone are to be paid for immediately upon application, bill to be presented by mail or collector the same day.

TELEPHONE 5000 MAIN

LOST AND FOUND

$50—REWARD—$50

CHEVROLET "490." Factory No. 248173, Ga. license No. 14515; stolen March 21 from Atlanta. Spotlight, dashlight, bumper, motometer, 17-inch steering wheel. $25 for car, $25 for thief. Notify Automobile Underwriters' Detective Bureau, 1323 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta.

LOST—Saturday night, one ten and one five-dollar bill, on Whitehall, Mitchell or Highland avenue car. Reward. Call Ivy 1900-W.

LOST—Sunday, 12:30, Druid Hills car, lady's brown silk handbag containing money and owner's card. Call Main 5387. Reward.

STOLEN—Black horse, slit in right ear, white foot on right side, left forefoot has scar at hoof; weighs about 1,150; brand-new halter. Return to John Lamar, at Black Farm, Jonesboro, Ga.

LOST—Pearl bead necklace with pearl heart pendant, in theater district. Wednesday evening. Reward. Call Ivy 7627.

PERSONAL

KODAKS—Mail me your kodak films. Films developed free. Mail orders my specialty. W. W. White Kodak Shop, 108½ North Twentieth street, Birmingham, Ala.

DENTAL and surgical clinic, Atlanta Southern Dental College, 100 N. Butler (opposite Grady hospital); open daily 1 to 5. Patients pay for material used.

MATERNITY Sanitarium, private, refined, homelike. Homes provided for infants. Mrs. Mitchell, 22-Windsor street.

WE make switches from combings, $1.25 and up. Gallaher Parlors, 70½ Peachtree. Phone Ivy 1996-J.

PERSONAL—Every housekeeper in Atlanta invited to our exclusive broom sale; special grade, 39c. 22 W. Alabama st.

HELP WANTED—Male

YES—If you have two hands Professor G. O. Branning will teach you the barber trade for $35. Good wages. Chain of shops. Position guaranteed. 14 E. Mitchell street.

WANTED—Good elevator operator. Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, 203 Chamber of Commerce Building.

WANTED—A first-class washerwoman to do washing on lot. Apply 15 Fairview road, Druid Hills.

WANTED—Two first-class woodworkers, men who are capable of building high-grade wagon and truck bodies; one first-class trimmer, a man capable of doing high-grade wagon and automobile trimming; one automobile varnisher. We can use several young men who have had experience in wagon and automobile painting and wish to furnish their knowledge of same. Best wages to right men. A. H. Abel Wagon Co., Birmingham, Ala.

WANTED—SHOEMAKER IN MACHINE SHOP. GOOD WAGES. A. A. CARROLL, EASTMAN, GA.

WANTED—Young man who is rapid and accurate in clerical and detail work with knowledge of bookkeeping and can write a good hand for temporary work with prospects. Wanted for immediate work. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected. T-670, care Constitution.

YOUNG man wanted as news agent on train. Union News Co., 36 Madison avenue.

WANTED—Names men wishing permanent government positions; mail carriers, railway mail clerks, $1,000-$1,500 year. Address F-102, Constitution.

ATTENTION, PRINTERS!

WANTED—Two all-around printers to join me in the printing business, each printer must have $1,987 to purchase one-third interest in same. Absolutely no application will be considered without the cash; have a dandy plant with a gilt-edge line of customers, no machinery notes to block progress, only reason for taking on partner is other business interest. This proposition will bear close inspection. State age and experience. Address Partner, T-741, Constitution.

WANTED—First-class lintotype operator and also all-round printer. Wire News, Brunswick, Ga.

WANTED—Typewriter repair man who is familiar with Remington accounting machines. P. O. Box 717, Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Logging contractor with two teams to cut and haul logs, distance from a turn around to a half-mile. Penn Sumter Lumber Co., Sumter, S. C.

WANTED—5 power machine operators for seat cover and auto top work. Atlanta Auto Top and Trimming Co., 155 Edgewood avenue.

WANTED—Electric traveling crane operator. Apply Southern Iron and Equipment Company.

MEN learn barbering; more pay, light work; wages earned. Call or write Moler Barber College, 61 North Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

SODA dispenser, steady place, $20 week and lunch. No evenings, Sundays or holidays. Must be clean in character, neat, of nice address and well up on fancy drinks. Address The Stranahan Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

$5,000 FOR SCOTTISH RITE Crippled Children's Home.

Will 9 men or ladies join me? If so, I will give $500. Please help me get this $5,000 for these crippled little girls and boys.

My $500 deposited with Mr. W. T. Perkerson, cashier Fourth National bank, of Atlanta, and when 9 other (or more) of $500 each come to him, the total will be turned over to the treasurer without any strings.

I am not a Shriner.

The above offer good through April 7th, 1919.

Respectfully,
A STRANGER.

I have received the above payment and agree to receive all others. Should the total of $5,000 not be given I will return all.

W. T. PERKERSON,
Cashier the Fourth National Bank, of Atlanta.

Cotton Brokers

Orders Solicited for Ten Bales or More.

Margin at Least $5 a Bale.

Jackson & Co.

INCORPORATED

71 Wall St. New York.

Members American Cotton & Grain Exchange

HUBBARD BROS. & CO. Cotton Merchants

HANOVER SQUARE, NEW YORK

Members New York Cotton Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange; associate members Liverpool Cotton Association. Orders solicited for the purchase and sale of cotton and cotton seed oil for future delivery. Special attention and liberal terms given for consignments of spot cotton for delivery. Correspondence invited.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Arrival and departure of passenger trains Atlanta Terminal Station and Union Passenger Station.
The following schedule figures published as information and not guaranteed.
(Central Standard Time)

Atlanta Terminal Station

Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad.

Arrives—	—Leaves.
6:05 am	Waycross-Thomasville-Brunswick 7:15 am
5:35 pm	Waycross-Thomasville-Brunswick 10:00 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

Arrives—	—Leaves
12:40 am..	New Orleans-Montgomery .. 6:30 am
7:55 pm.....	Newnan-Columbus ..... 7:10 am
7:15 pm.....	Montgomery—Local ..... 8:05 am
2:40 pm..	New Orleans-Montgomery .. 2:10 pm
10:55 am.....	Newnan-Columbus ..... 4:05 pm
8:40 am.....	West Point—Local ..... 5:40 pm
11:50 am..	New Orleans-Montgomery .. 6:50 pm

Central of Georgia Railroad.

Arrives—	—Leaves
5:40 am....	Jacksonville-Tampa ....12:15 am
4:05 pm.....	Savannah ..... 7:50 am
8:40 pm.....	Albany—Local ..... 7:50 am
7:00 am.....	Macon—Local .....12:30 pm
11:00 am.....	Macon—Local ..... 4:00 pm
8:15 am.....	Jacksonville ..... 9:10 pm
7:00 am.....	Savannah ..... 9:45 pm
2:30 pm.....	Macon .....11:05 pm
5:40 am	Thomasville-Albany-Montgomery 11:00 pm

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Arrives—	—Leaves
11:55 pm....	Cincinnati-Louisville ..... 6:00 am

Seaboard Air Line Railroad.

Arrives—	—Leaves
9:00 pm...	Hamlet-Monroe—Local ... 8:10 am
8:15 pm.....	Birmingham—Local ..... 8:10 am
5:00 pm.....	New York-Washington ....12:15 pm
5:00 pm.....	Richmond-Norfolk .....12:15 pm
8:50 am.....	Abbeville—Local ..... 4:00 pm
10:00 am....	Piedmont, Ala.—Local .. 4:10 pm
11:59 am....	Birmingham-Memphis .... 5:10 pm
8:00 am....	New York-Washington .... 8:25 pm
8:00 am.....	Richmond-Norfolk ..... 8:25 pm

Southern Railroad Lines.

Arrives—	— Leaves
5:40 am....	New York-Washington .... 1:00 am
3:35 am.....	Miami-Jacksonville ..... 1:30 am
1:10 am.....	Cincinnati-Chattanooga .... 3:55 am
11:25 pm..	Kansas City-Birmingham .. 5:50 am
9:10 pm..	Chattanooga-Rome—Local .. 6:25 am
4:40 pm.....	Charlotte—Local ..... 6:30 am
9:35 pm.....	Columbus—Local ..... 7:20 am
8:15 pm..	Brunswick-Macon—Local .. 7:50 am
8:10 pm.....	Jacksonville-Macon .... 9:45 am
6:15 pm	New York-Washington-Richm'd 11:40 am
6:30 pm....	New York-Washington ....12:20 pm
9:00 pm.....	Greenville—Local .....12:55 pm
11:10 am..	Chattanooga-Rome—Local .. 3:00 pm
8:10 am.....	Toccoa—Local ..... 4:45 pm
11:20 am.....	Columbus—Local ..... 4:45 pm
11:15 am.....	Fort Valley—Local ..... 4:55 pm
11:10 am.....	Macon—Local ..... 5:00 pm
12:30 pm.....	Birmingham ..... 5:15 pm
9:25 am..	Cincinnati-Chattanooga .... 6:25 pm
7:45 am...	Shreveport-Birmingham ...10:20 pm
7:45 am.....	Charlotte .....10:40 pm
5:35 am....	Jacksonville-Brunswick ...11:55 pm

Following Southern Railroad trains arrive and depart from Peachtree Station and do not enter Terminal Station:

Arrives—	—Leaves
3:00 pm	Birmingham ..... 1:15 pm
1:10 pm	Washington-Richmond ... 3:08 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Arrives—	—Leaves
8:45 pm.....	Chicago-St. Louis ..... 8:35 am
8:45 pm....	Nashville-Chattanooga .... 8:35 am

Union Passenger Station

Georgia Railroad.
* Daily except Sunday.

Arrives—	—Leaves
1:55 pm.....	Augusta ..... 6:00 am
6:10 pm.....	Augusta .....11:45 am
8:25 pm.....	Augusta ..... 2:25 pm
*7:30 am.....	Monroe ..... 6:10 pm*
7:50 am....	Charleston-Augusta .... 7:30 pm
7:50 am....	Wilmington-Augusta .... 7:30 pm

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Arrives—	—Leaves
5:10 pm...	Knoxville via Blue Ridge ... 7:20 am
10:35 am.....	Blue Ridge—Local ..... 3:40 pm
12:30 pm.....	Cincinnati-Louisville ..... 4:00 pm
12:30 pm..	Knoxville via Cartersville .... 4:00 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Arrives—	—Leaves
7:15 pm....	Nashville-Chattanooga .... 7:30 am
10:30 am..	Rome-Chattanooga—Local .. 5:10 pm
8:00 am.....	Nashville-St. Louis ..... 8:50 pm

TAXICABS

BELLE ISLE—TAXICABS
IVY 166. 4 LUCKIE ST. IVY 5190

BRYANT TAXI SERVICE
IVY 7640—ANSLEY HOTEL—IVY 7640

HELP WANTED—Male

The Anderson Vulcanizers
Buy NOW and Save $30.00.
Few More before Prices go Higher.
Best Business for Least Money.
38 James Street.

OIL MILL superintendent wanted, a first-class superintendent for a four-press mill. Must be able to get results. In making application give references for us to consult as to your qualifications. We especially want names and addresses of persons in whose employ you have operated within the last year or two. Good salary will be paid the right man and only thoroughly competent men need apply. Mill located in South Carolina in a good small town with several churches and good school facilities. Address P-65, care Constitution.

WANTED—Sign painter. Wages $40 per week. Columbus Coca Cola Bottling Company, Columbus, Ga.

WANTED—Two experienced dentists at once for chair work only. Good salary and permanent to right parties. State qualifications and salary willing to start. Dr. Samuels, Tampa, Fla.

COAT MAKER wanted at once. Lafkowitz Bros., Columbus, Ga.

HELP WANTED—Female

WANTED
EXPERIENCED TELEPHONE OPERATORS FOR COMMON BATTERY BOARD; GOOD SALARY; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. SOUTH ATLANTIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, MIAMI, FLA.

WANTED—A SETTLED MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER IN AN AMERICAN PLAN HOTEL OF 100 ROOMS; MUST KNOW HOW AND BE WILLING TO WORK AND KEEP THE PLACE CLEAN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; A GOOD HOME AND FAIR SALARY AWAITS THE RIGHT PERSON. ADDRESS F-100, CONSTITUTION.

MOTION PICTURE film exchange wants typist for detail work. Knowledge of shorthand not necessary. Give phone number and address Box 783, Atlanta.

MOTION PICTURE film exchange wants billing clerk. Absolute accuracy required. Give phone number and address Box 783, Atlanta.

CHORUS GIRLS—Permanent; good salary. Pleasant engagement. Apply Bonita Theater, Walter Ross.

WANTED—Men-women, 18 or over, $90 month; government positions open. List free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 56-N, Rochester, N. Y.

PEACE work at war pay. Knit urgently-needed socks for us on Auto Knitters. Experience unnecessary. Full particulars, 3c stamp. Dept. 50, Auto Knitter Co., 821 Jefferson street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A woman to do housework and laundry half a day. Hemlock 2298-L.

WANTED—Young lady stenographer; must be well educated, specially good with typewriter; touch system operator preferred. Long experience not necessary, but must be bright, not afraid of work and capable of learning and doing any work in an office. Address, giving references and stating salary expected to begin with, T-653, Constitution.

Salesmen and Solicitors

SALESMAN wanted for Atlanta territory to sell Luzianne Coffee. None but A-1 men who have worked this trade and have first-class references need apply. The Reily-Taylor Company, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell an attractive line of crockery. Can be carried as a side line if desired. Good territory available. Apply at once to The Royce Company, Greeneville, Tenn.

SALESMAN wanted to represent factory. Ford necessity. Reardon Mfg. Co., Peoria, Illinois.

AGENTS

HISTORY of the World War by March, authentic, complete, big profit, enormous sale. Outfit only 25c. Harvest for hustlers. Southern Map Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—In every city agents with Ford cars to build up Butterine routes by the tea and coffee store method of selling and delivering on standing orders. Address F-106, care Constitution.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR—By March. Agents wanted; outfit 25c. Hopkins Book Concern, 144 Auburn avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

TEACHERS

WE assist schools to secure teachers and teachers to secure positions. This is our nineteenth year. Complete explanation of plans given on request to school officials and teachers. Address Dept. C, Interstate Teachers' Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Teachers, September term high school. 306 Walton Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

TEACHERS desiring better positions should address P. O. Box 1236, Atlanta, Ga.

ACME TEACHERS' AGENCY, Healey Bldg., Atlanta, constantly placing teachers.

Situation Wanted—Male

EXPERIENCED salesman, now employed, desires change. Address T-729, Const.

BY EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT TO KEEP SET OF BOOKS, REQUIRING ABOUT THREE HOURS A DAY. ADDRESS T-716, CONSTITUTION.

Situation Wanted—Female

WANTED—Work as stenographer, typist and filing. Address T-724, Constitution.

A LADY with college education, also graduate in shorthand and business, can handle correspondence, two years' experience, splendid references; can take position at once. Address T-718, Constitution.

WANTED—By young lady, position as governess for small children or companion for elderly lady. Prefer one of these, but will consider anything anyone has to offer. Can furnish best of reference and demand same. Address P. O. Box 344, Cuthbert, Ga.

WANTED—Position as cashier or cigar saleslady. Phone West 1457-W.

TRAINED nurse wants position in doctor's office. Address T-710, Constitution.

POSITION desired by stenographer with one year's experience, would accept moderate salary to start if prospects for promotion are good. Address T-730, Constitution.

WANTED—By young lady who has just finished a business course at Southren Female college of LaGrange, Ga., a position as bookkeeper or office assistant. References exchanged. Address Miss Opal Self, Bullochville, Ga., R. 1.

YOUNG lady wishes position as governess in private family. Address A. M., R. 1, Box 51, Wamvatosa, Wis.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

PLANT NOW
ONION sets, Irish potatoes, English peas, lettuce, radish, turnip, kale. Don't wait until the rush is on. Get your seed now. Poultry and pigeon feed. Our stock is complete and fresh.
EVERETT SEED CO.,
Corner Alabama and Forsyth Sts.

WANNAMAKER'S pedigreed Cleveland cotton seed. First everywhere. Most prolific cotton ever found; earliest; highest per cent of lint, no disease. Our seed grown on our own farm from carefully selected seed; ginned on our private gin; clean, pure, sound. $2.50 bushel. Fair View Farm, Palmetto, Ga.

READY NOW—Fine white Bermuda onion and cabbage plants, $1.25 thousand; fine potato plants, leading varieties, $2 thousand. Bowen & Son, Waldo, Fla.

FOR SALE—Charleston Wakefield and Sure-Head cabbage plants, $2 per 1,000. Townsend, Evergreen avenue and 22d street, Jacksonville, Fla.

FOR SALE—Potato slips; order now; Sugar Yam, best seller, keeper and eater on the market; also Porto Rico; price $2.50 per thousand. A. J. Lester, Athens, Ga., R. 2.

BOOKING orders for Porto Rico potato slips for April and May delivery; 1,000 to 4,000, $2.50; 5,000 to 8,000, $2.25; 10,000 and over, $2 per 1,000. Cash with order. H. P. Cottongim, 37 S. Broad st.

GENUINE frost-proof cabbage plants; 100, 25c; by parcel post 30c, 100; 500, $1.40; 1,000, $2.50. Parker Seed and Plant Co., 33 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED.

WANTED—To purchase New Era and Whippoorwill cowpeas in carload lots. Send sample and quote price f. o. b. shipping point. Sheppard Grain Company, Blytheville, Ark.

THE FANCIERS' DEPT.

POULTRY.
BARRED ROCKS.

CHOICE Barred Rock cockerels $3.50, the Thompson strain; 15 eggs $1.50. Mrs. J. W. Boyett, Morris Station, Ga.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred S. C. White Leghorn eggs, $1 for a setting of 15 eggs by parcel post. Mrs. Walter C. Brobston, Madison, Georgia.

EGGS.

EGGS, $1.50 setting (15). Best strain Barred Rocks. A. L. Dick, Phone Smyrna 36-J.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE—FIFTY MULES AND HORSES. MORROW TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO., 130 ELLIOTT ST.

HORSES—WAGONS

20 HORSES and single wagons, good ones cheap. Also two double wagons. W. C. Henegar. Bell M. 3745. Stand. 896. 174 E. Hunter st.

FOR SALE—5 large mules, weight 1,100 lbs. each; right out of work; price $65. Vittur's Stables, 127 Walton st.

LIVE STOCK

COWS.

ONE splendid herd bull, ten cows, fifteen calves, registered Shorthorns. Having rented farm, must sell immediately. Rare opportunity. Price below cost. H. N. Alexander, Raymond, Ga.

TEN fine registered Shorthorn calves. Shedden Farms, Raymond, Ga.

WILL have for sale Monday a. m. consignment of fine springers and milk cows, from Newnan, Ga. Come early. A. L. Suttles & Co., Miller Union Stock Yards.

PIGS.

POLAND-CHINA. Duroc and Hampshire crosses, for killing three months, weight 45 to 50 pounds, $10. Write for prices. Pigs and bred sows. Cash with order. G. G. Murrah, Richland, Ga.

INSURANCE

MASONS—Investigate our policies. R. L. Thurman, 817 Third Natl. Bank Bldg.

MUSIC AND DANCING

LANE'S DANCING Monday, Wed. and Saturday nights. Private lessons daily. Ivy 5786.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE.

1919 Light Six 5-passenger Mitchell; like new; absolutely perfect; run 1,650 miles. Full set tools, extra bumper. Bargain, $950. See car at garage, 111 South Forsyth street. Phone Main 5500.

1918 FORD touring car, Gray & Davis starter, perfect condition. Main 1277. Smith.

BUICKS—CREVROLETS—FORDS—DODGES
I carry good line new and used cars. I want to buy 1918 Dodge if good one. J. A. Latimer, care Bank, Grantville, Ga.

I WILL SELL a six-cylinder, seven-passenger car, in good condition, cheap, or will trade for small car. Telephone Hemlock 1774.

SEE US for motor truck bargains. Fegder Motor Co., 255 Peachtree.

USED CARS SEE Atlanta Cadillac Co., 183 Peachtree st.

7-SEATED Speedwell, $400. Rear 20 East Linden. Ivy 292.

Used Cars BARGAINS. Willys-Overland, Inc., 451 Peachtree.

COLE "8", snappy, bargain. John Lottridge Motor Sales Co., 264 Peachtree st.

FORDS Sedan, new Ford, Paige, Dodge, Oldsmobile 8, Maxwell, 5-pass. Ford Auto Exchange, 30 Wall st. Main 5297.

1918 FORD 1-ton truck, worm drive; good condition. Used 5 months. Call Ivy 3244-J.

DODGE TOURING CAR—Newly painted, new battery, new tires, with three extra casings, full set of tools. Car is in perfect running condition; reason for selling, handling another make of cars. Price $700. See Copeland, 116 Candler bldg., or call Ivy 31.

1917 HAYNES SIX 5-PASSENGER. JOS. G. BLOUNT, 385 PEACHTREE.

USED CARS HILL-HOLDEN CO., 240 Peachtree. Ivy 1694.

Used Cars Georgia Velie Sales Co., 457 Peachtree Street.

USED CARS BEAUDRY MOTOR CO. 169-171 Marietta St.

USED TRUCKS. Brigman Motors Co., 493 Whitehall street.

AUTO SPRINGS—For Sale

HEADQUARTERS for Ford springs. Front spring, $2.85; rear spring, $7.85. Cash with order, f.o.b. Atlanta. Golden Eagle Buggy Co., 32 Means street, Atlanta, Ga.

MOTORCYCLES

ONE Harley-Davidson side delivery van, almost new. Bargain, 46 Edgewood ave.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE.
REPAIRING.

CYLINDERS REBORED
WELDING MACHINE WORK
RIDDELL BROS., Inc.
MACHINE SHOP 16-18 EAST MITCHELL ST. GARAGE 761 WHITEHALL ST.
PHONES: MAIN 495 AND WEST 600-L.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
Gentry-Riddell Auto Painting Co.,
753-757 WHITEHALL STREET. PHONE WEST 44-J.
A CAR OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE.

USED CARS

1918 Cadillac "8," 7-passenger.
1918 Cadillac "8," Roadster.
1917 Cadillac "8," 7-passenger.
1915 Cadillac "8," 5-passenger.
1915 Cadillac "8," 7-passenger.
1918 Willys-Knight "4," 7-pass.
1918 Olds "8," 7-passenger.
1918 Reo "6," 7-passenger.
1917 Hudson Super-Six, 7-pass.
1916 Hudson Super-Six, 7-pass.
1918 Ford Sedan.
1918 Oakland "6," 5-passenger.
1916 Hupmobile, 5-passenger.
1916 Little Six Hudson, 7-pass.
1917 Stearns-Knight, 5-passenger.

THE ATLANTA CADILLAC CO.
183 Peachtree St. Ivy 2233.

FORD CARS
NEW AND USED

1917 Ford Sedan, good condition $500
1917 Ford Sedan body $200
1918 Chassis $300
1917 Touring $375
1916 Touring $225
1915 Chassis $200
1915 Light Delivery $275
Special Built Cut-Down Roadster $375
1 Ford ton truck with special built passenger body, trailer to go with same, capacity 30 people. Price right.
2 Used Panel Delivery Bodies .....$25 each
Full line of new commercial bodies any style for ton truck and light Chassis.

BEAUDRY MOTOR CO.,
171 MARIETTA ST.

We will contribute $25 to each county concreting main road, Atlanta to Macon.

WE PAY CASH FOR USED CARS

Overland "88"-B Roadster	325
1917 Ford Touring	365
1917 Studebaker "6" Roadster	450
Saxon Roadster	300
Signal Truck	475
1917 Dodge Touring	700
1918 Paige Little "6" Touring	875
1917 Studebaker "4" Roadster	550
1917 Overland "90" Touring	525
1917 Overland "6" Touring	675
1914 Oakland Touring	175
1916 Allen Touring	275
1915 Studebaker Touring	250
1917 Saxon Roadster	275
1918 Maxwell Touring	475

We Buy, Sell, Trade, Auction Used Cars. USED CAR CLEARING HOUSE, ... Second Floor, 181 Marietta St.—Main 4231.

DODGE AND HUDSON
USED CARS

Dodge Sedan; repainted and overhauled	$1,200
Dodge 5-Passenger; repainted and overhauled	700
Dodge 5-Passenger; repainted and overhauled	650
Dodge 5-Passenger; repainted and overhauled	750
Dodge Roadster; winter top; repainted and overhauled	585
Dodge Roadster; repainted and overhauled	550
Hudson 6-40; repainted and overhauled	825
Hudson 6-40; repainted and overhauled	750
Hudson Super Six, 1917; repainted and overhauled	1,350
Hudson Super Six, 1917; repainted and overhauled	1,250
Hudson Super Six, 1918; wire wheels, cord tires	1,700

To responsible persons we will make terms.

J. W. Goldsmith, Jr.-Grant Co., Inc.
229 Peachtree Street.

We Are Offering Today

1918 Dodge Touring	$850
1917 Buick "6" Touring	750
1917 Reo Touring	600
1918 Ford Sedan	575
1918 Studebaker Touring	450
1917 Ford Touring	350
1916 Case Touring	350
1914 Chalmers Touring	275
1917 Mitchell "6" Chassis	200

LEGG & PICKETT
118 MARIETTA ST. MAIN 415.

ONE almost new Buick. See or phone A. C. Briscoe, 11 Whitehall St.

GOOD USED CARS

Reo 7-passenger, 1918 model, overhauled, repainted; new top	$1,150
Willys-Knight roadster; overhauled	400
Ford light delivery	275
Haynes 7-passenger; overhauled, repainted	875
Buick truck; overhauled, repainted	485
Studebaker 1-ton truck	585
Chevrolet "4-90" 5-passenger	350
Overland 1917 model 5-passenger	550
H. A. L. club roadster	900
Buick "4" 1917 model roadster	350
Ford-Smith Form "A" 1-ton truck	415
Ford, panel body, light delivery	315
Buick Little "6", 1918 model, cord tires	985
Buick Big "6," 1918 model, 5 cord tires	1,300
Stearns-Knight "8" limousine; bargain	1,250
Grant "6," 1917 model	450
Packard roadster; good condition	585

J. W. Goldsmith, Jr.-Grant Co., Inc.
229 Peachtree Street.

FORD CARS
USED CAR DEPARTMENT
BELLE ISLE
380 PEACHTREE ST.

1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, $275. Chevrolet Motor Co., 44 E. North ave. Ivy 5674.

AUTO BARGAIN—One of the prettiest cars in town, engine thoroughly overhauled and good as new; newly painted, new top, reupholstered and newly covered. Worth $500 or more, but to make quick sale first $250 cash gets car just as it stands. Ask to see Regal roadster at Odom's Garage, 19 James st.

1918 De Luxe model 7-passenger Studebaker; looks like new car. Only run 2,500 miles. For quick sale will take $800. See car at 111 S. Forsyth street. Phone Main 5500.

5-PASSENGER Liberty for sale. Blun-Dimmitt Co., 236 Peachtree street. I. 5499.

ONE-TON truck, used 300 miles, with stake body, cab, windshield, pneumatic front tires, solid rear tires, electric lights, bumper. Just tuned up nicely. Will sacrifice account change of plans. L. R. S., care Constitution.

WANTED AUTOS

WANTED—Automobile, at once; cash; good condition. Mgr., 14 E. Mitchell. M. 3357-L.

TIRES

OFFICIAL DIAMOND TIRE DISTRIBUTORS
We Make All Adjustments.
M'PHERSON RUBBER CO.
15 HOUSTON ST., ATLANTA.

AUTOMOBILES

SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES.

AUTO TOPS
Re-covered out of the best material and done "Quickly."
Ford Tops ready to set on.
WALKER ROOFING CO
273 Marietta St. M. 2917, M. 4075

Auto Top and Seat Covers
New tops, old tops recovered.
For seat covers, come to headquarters.
"We do it better."
ATLANTA AUTO TOP AND TRIMMING CO.
155-157 EDGEWOOD AVENUE.

WIRE WHEELS
WE SPECIALIZE ON WIRE WHEELS and REPAIRS.
BRIGMAN MOTORS CO.,
493 WHITEHALL ST.

INQUIRE about Mystic WINDSHIELD CLOTH at 317-318 Peters building.

AUTO TOPS, TRIMMING, PAINTING.
AUTO TOPS, SEAT COVERS, SLIP-ON cushions, curtains and trimmings, made on short notice.
A. C. MILLER & CO.,
33 Gilmer St.

3-COAT WORK—Filler, color and varnish. Small cars, $15. 99 Fair, corner Peters.

RADIATORS REPAIRED.
BARWALD RADIATOR CO.
21 IVY ST. PRICES RIGHT. IVY 4384.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
BAILEY & WALKER
HIGH-CLASS auto repairing. All work guaranteed. 178 Courtland street. I. 7227.

JOHN M. SMITH CO.
AUTOMOBILE COACH WORK
CARS REPAINTED.
Tops recovered and repaired. Wheels, springs and axles repaired.
120-122-124 AUBURN AVE.

GARAGE, REPAIRS, STORAGE—Geo. C. Morton Co., rear Marion Hotel. Ivy 5969.

WE REPAIR Fords Only.
J. B. DODGE, 130 Edgewood Ave.

E. H. CLARK GARAGE, 130 S. Forsyth St. Auto repairing, welding. Main 3013.

GASOLINE PUMPS AND TANKS.
GASOLINE PUMPS AND TANKS — The American Oil, Pump and Tank Co., 23 Auburn avenue.

WELDING AND RADIATOR REPAIRING.
WELDING AND AUTO RADIATOR REPAIRING
By Skilled Mechanics.
Reasonable Prices. Work Guaranteed.
Atlanta Welding and Radiator Repair Co., Inc.
74-76 IVY ST. PHONE IVY 5367.

ELECTRIC REPAIRING.
OFFICIAL SERVICE
ALL MAKES of electric starters, generators, magnetos, carburetors and igniters repaired.
Southern Auto and Equipment Co.
111 S. FORSYTH ST., ATLANTA, GA.

SIMS Magneto Service station. All kinds elec. repairing done. E. H. Odom Bros., Atlanta. Grill stop-leak piston rings, $1 each.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—TWO SAFES AND BURROUGHS MACHINE. MORROW TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO., 130 MARIETTA ST.

PHONE
CITY COAL COMPANY
AND GET THE BEST.
M. 3546

BROOMS

SPRING house cleaning. Broom sale. 22 W. Alabama street. Special grade, 39c.

82D DIV. PICTURES in The N. Y. Times Mid-Week pictorial. Miller's Book Store.

Mainspring Put in your watch, 50c. McDuffie, 148 Peachtree.

FOR SALE—Hand elevator with all fixtures complete. Claude Payton.

FOR SALE—4 new Silvertown cord tires, 34x4½. Bargain. Main 1739.

GUANO—Acid, Soda, wholesale. Carlots. W. E. McCalla, Atlanta Natl. Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—Felt mattresses and feather pillows at reduced prices; new, sanitary. M. 3453. 148 Marietta street, rear of building.

FRESH pork, pure pork sausage, country eggs, butter. 32 E. Ala. St. D. L. Thomas.

Gibson mandolins, Holton cornets, etc. We buy, sell, exchange, and repair. SOUTHERN DRUM CO., Auburn and Ivy.

NATIONAL cash register, small or large, cheap. 58-60 Decatur st.

FOR SALE—White Spanish peanuts in new 100-lb. bags, at 6c per lb., f. o. b. Parrott. No order less than 1 bag. Cash must accompany order. J. W. Tillcy, Parrott, Ga.

Scales— The Howe Scales Co., 18 South Forsyth St.

TWO electric Invincible, Jr., vacuum carpet cleaners, in good order, for sale cheap. Call at Kimball house office.

PHONE East Point Coal Co. for best coal and dry stove wood. Phone East Point 464.

GATE CITY COAL CO. for good coal and heavy hauling. Main 666-J. Mr. Hutt.

FOR SALE—Brooms exclusively, special grade, 39c. 22 W. Alabama st.

SLIGHTLY used phonograph at a bargain or exchange for Liberty bond. Address T-646, Constitution.

RED SEAL charcoal in paper bags. The clean kind. Pure oak coal. Globe Coal Co.

EXPERT safe opening and repairing. Large stock new and second-hand safes. Atlanta Safe Company, 64 West Mitchell street.

WANTED—Miscellaneous

FURNITURE bought for cash. Swift Furniture Co. M. 2769.

WE PAY HIGHEST cash price for furniture, stoves and ranges. Moving, packing, shipping. Wonder Furniture Co., 20 E. Mitchell St. M. 1157.

WANTED—National cash register. P. O. Box 1461, Atlanta.

We Buy HOUSE and office furniture, refrigerators and stoves. Boorstein's, 33 N. Pryor St. Ivy 1611.

OLD clothes, shoes and ladies' clothes. Call L. Pfeffer, 130 Decatur. Main 1320-L.

Furniture BOUGHT and sold for cash. Austin Bros. & Snider, 63 S. Broad. Main 2610.

THE Salvation Army needs old clothing. Atlanta 1736.

HOUSEHOLD goods bought by Central Auction Co., 10-12 E. Mitchell. M. 2424.

FURNITURE Bought for cash. E. B. Gibson. M. 4647.

WE PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR USED FURNITURE. MAIN 156.

HIDES MILES & COMPANY, M. 4698. 305 Marietta St.

Typewriters and Supplies

TYPEWRITERS
ALL kinds, at lowest prices. Factory rebuilt and fully guaranteed. Your money's worth or your money back. Typewriters rented, non-visible, three months for $6.00; visible, three months for $7.50 and up. Call, phone or write for catalogue C-70. American Writing Machine Company, 48 N. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga. Phone Ivy 7340.

TYPEWRITER REPAIRS
EXPERT service on all standard makes of typewriters.
Special Service on Underwoods
K. M. Schell, 184½ W. Alabama. Main 2705.

REBUILT Monarch typewriter. Just from fact'y. Bargain for cash. Russell, I. 5381.

FOR SALE—Machinery

FOR SALE

60-BARREL ROLLER FLOUR MILL, 42-IN. UPPER RUNNER CORN MILL; 50-H.P. BALANCED-VALVE ENGINE, 80-H.P. BOILER; MACHINERY ONLY USED A SHORT WHILE, BELTING AND EVERYTHING AS GOOD AS NEW AND CAN BE SEEN IN OPERATION; WILL SELL MILL AND REAL ESTATE AS IT STANDS, OR MACHINERY LOADED ON CARS, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER PLANT. WRITE JNO. O. MOORE, CULVERTON, GA.

TRACTORS TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE; CAN GIVE SOME TERMS; CAN MAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. SOUTHERN MACHINERY CO., ATLANTA.

ONE electric hoist, 15-horsepower motor, can be seen at warehouse Morrow Transfer & Storage Co.

TWO boilers for sale. 60-16 return tubular; 56-3½ flues, full front; 36-30 steam dome; 48-40 stack, approved for 85 pounds. Atlanta Textile Machinery Co., 412 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS CHANCES

I HAVE $1,000 in cash, competent bookkeeper and general office accountant with sales experience, would like to go in partnership or join in an established legitimate business. Address F-110, care Constitution.

GO IN business for yourself. Get our list of "100 Business Opportunities" today. Lightfoot's, 317-18 Peters bldg. Main 517.

WANT TO CONTRACT with saw mill to cut one to two million feet lumber. W. H. Cotter, 10 S. Candler street, Decatur, Ga. or 201 Atlanta Natl. Bank Bldg. M. 3626.

THE Atlanta Business College prepare its students for the best positions. Ivy 4078.

WANTED—To purchase machine shop, with or without foundry, equipped for doing heavy general repairing and machine manufacturing, located in the immediate vicinity of Atlanta, Ga. Cash consideration up to $15,000. In answering state class of manufacturing, equipment, location and price. If you have what I want will make appointment for going into details. Address T-660, Constitution.

A CAPABLE man with $3,000 to $5,000 for president and business manager cattle feed mixing plant 45 miles from Atlanta. Must be good buyer and seller. Salary and share of profits. State reference and experience. Have superintendent. Rayco, P. O. Box 1443, Atlanta.

BUSINESS CARDS

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SPECIAL prices on pictures and frames. We do picture framing. Columbian Book and Stationery Co., 39 South Broad street.

CAMERAS AND DEVELOPING.
CAMERAS loaned free. Developing 24-hour service. U pay for satisfactory prints. Silvens Optical Co., 19 S. Broad.

CARPENTER SHOP.
SCREENS.
MADE new or repaired. All kinds carpenter and repair work. City Carpenter and Cabinet Shop, 48 South Forsyth street. Phone Main 1655.

BUILDERS.
GUDE BUILDER. Ivy 646. Candler Bldg.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
DOOR BEDS — Murphy Door Bed Co. Office, 204 Peachtree Arcade. Main 2513.

ALL KINDS CARPET CLEANING.
ALL kinds of shades cleaned and reversed. Look as new. Also lace curtains. 28 Lamar street. Main 5027.

CARPENTER AND CABINET WORK.
FLY SCREENS TO ORDER.—M. 5554. POTTS & MOORE, 159 MARIETTA ST.

WHEELES & EISON
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
All kinds repair work. I. 3021-J.

DRY CLEANING.
DRY CLEANING, PRESSING, ALTERING. Mail orders solicited. Central Dry Cleaning Co., 143 E. Hunter. Bell Main 2294-J.

DENTAL WORK.
DENTIST DR. R. JENSEN, 78½ Whitehall street.

ENGRAVING.
ENGRAVED SOCIAL and business stationery, wedding invitations, announcements. WEBB & VARY CO., ATLANTA, GA.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
BRYAN ELECTRIC CO.
Dealers in New and Used Electric Machinery.
WIRING DEPARTMENT.
58 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Bell Phone Ivy 1790. Atlanta 5000.
SHOP DEPARTMENT.
Bell Phone Ivy 1782.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.
COAL ranges, cook stoves, gas stoves, etc., bought, exchanged. M. 1652-J. 224 Peters st.

HEMSTITCHING AND PLAITING.
BUTTONS covered, 1st-class work. Mail orders given prompt attention. Atlanta Hemstitching and Plaiting Co., 73½ Whitehall.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRING.
XCELO Musical instrument Service. SOUTHERN DRUM CO., Auburn and Ivy.

B. F. ROBERTS
EXPERT tractor gas and oil engine repairman. 48 Edgewood ave. West 1476.

OFFICE AND HOUSE CLEANING
Atlanta Window Cleaning Co.
OFFICES AND ROOMS CLEANED. M. 670.

OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIAN.
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OPTICIANS AND OPTOMETRISTS,
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NUMEROUS WAR BRIDES BROUGHT BY AQUITANIA

New York, March 30.—The transport Aquitania arrived here today from Brest bringing 5,591 officers and enlisted men of the American expeditionary forces, 69 war brides, 23 army nurses and 127 medical officers and enlisted men of base hospital No. 40, recruited in Lexington, Ky.

The troops on board included detachments of the 37th, 85th and 91st divisions. The largest unit was the 166th field artillery brigade, commanded by Brigadier General B. F. Browne. The 166th brigade comprises the 347th and 348th regiments, fifty officers and 2,708 men, who were among the first American troops to be equipped with American guns and also were among the first Americans to return after participating in the occupation of Germany.

Units on the Aquitania.

Other units aboard the Aquitania included the 145th infantry, Companies F, G, H, I, K, L and M, 14 officers and 1,077 men; medical and camp detachments of the 146th infantry, six officers and 342 men; field and staff, headquarters and supply company, 337th infantry, five officers and 314 men; 85th division headquarters and headquarters troops, 28 officers and 241 men; 166th field artillery brigade headquarters, eight officers and 61 men; 169th infantry brigade headquarters, three officers and 19 men and detachments of the 134th and 135th field artillery regiments, 112th ammunition train, and 112th engineers.

Major General Charles W. Kennedy, commander of the 85th division, was in command of the troops on the Aquitania. The 85th consists of first draft men from Michigan and Wisconsin.

Officers on board included six brigadier generals—Beverly F. Browne, Charles H. Cole, George D. Morre, William I. Westervelt, William P. Ennis and Marlborough Churchill.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, who have been working with the Young Men's Christian association in overseas embarkation camps, were among the passengers.

About 3,400 more troops of the 37th division came home on the steamships Santa Olivia and Maui, both from Brest, which arrived here today. The Santa Olivia brought a detachment of one officer and 91 men of the 147th infantry for Camp Taylor, and five detachments totalling five officers and 622 men of the 148th infantry for Camps Devens, Gordon, Pike, Dodge and Taylor.

Men on the Maui.

On the Maui were 65 officers and 2,617 men of the 146th infantry—the field staff, headquarters, machine gun and supply companies, medical detachment and Companies A to M inclusive—assigned to Camps Sherman, Dix, Dodge, Custer and Bowie, and four officers and 19 men of the 73d infantry brigade headquarters in command of Brigadier General Sanford B. Stansbury for Camp Sherman.

On the Santa Olivia, which carried 1,937 troops, were also nearly 1,200 casuals—officers and men of Texas, Maryland, Alabama, Michigan, Indiana, Oklahoma, Iowa, California, Illinois and Connecticut, and of the regular army and the marines.

Among the 3,647 officers and men on the Maui were 632 sick and wounded, three naval officers, civilians and casuals, the latter including colored officers and men of New Jersey, South Carolina and Illinois.

The steamship Pearl Shell arrived today from La Pallice with three officers and eighteen enlisted men, including casual company No. 53, of Iowa.

FEDERAL CONVICTS HELP IN FIGHTING FIRE

Continued from First Page.

furnishings from the burning dwellings, storing them on the prison grounds.

Several aroused from their sleep appeared in scanty attire to give what aid possible to the homes already in flames and to take steps for preventing the spread. The fire was aided by a moderately strong wind, and dificulty was experienced on account of the limited water supply.

The flames had not been entirely extinguished after midnight, but a force of prison guards were detailed to keep watch and play steady streams on the embers.

Residences Burned.

The residence owned and occupied by Garrett Lane was the first to catch after the Costley home. Others to burn were the dwellings of R. A. Dempsey, Mrs. E. A. Snipes, and the home owned by Mrs. A. W. Castle and occupied by Mrs. M. M. Lesesne and Mrs. J. N. Schroeder.

The residence occupied by the Costley family was slightly damaged, but the brick grocery store conducted by Mr. Costley did not suffer. Virtually all of the household goods of the burned homes were saved.

This is the second fire disaster suffered by residents of the federal penitentiary neighborhood in the last two years. A fire in the spring of 1917 destroyed two dwellings and a grocery store.

Swedish women, who have exercised the right of municipal suffrage during the last ten years, are now to have full suffrage on the same terms as men.

TIRE SALESMAN

We are opening branch stores and desire the services of a man experienced in the sale of "second" tires who has resided in Atlanta for five years and can furnish satisfactory references.

To one who can fill requirements we can offer a good proposition with an interest in the business. One who can invest five thousand dollars preferred, but not absolutely necessary. Address

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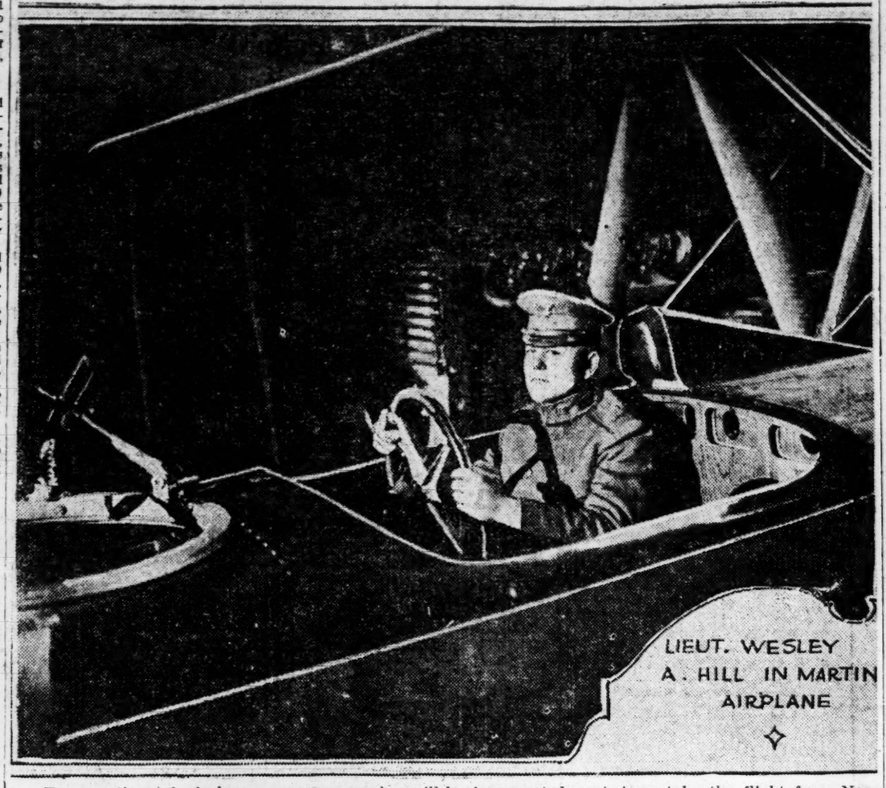
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Lv. Columbia ..... E. T. 6:00 pm
Ar. Atlanta, Union Sta. .... C. T. 7:50 am

Additional Information, Consolidated Ticket Office, 74 Peachtree Street.

AIRPLANE SERVICE IS PLANNED FROM COAST TO COAST



LIEUT. WESLEY A. HILL IN MARTIN AIRPLANE

Transcontinental airplane passenger service will be inaugurated next August by the flight from New York city to Los Angeles of four Marine airplanes purchased at the Aeronautical exposition in Madison Square Garden, New York, by the Apache Aerial Transportation company, of which Wesley A. Hill, of Phenix, Ariz., formerly a Rough Rider and friend of Colonel Roosevelt. The first flight will be made by way of Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City and other western cities. Stops will be made at these places. It is expected that it will take four days to make the trip. Upon his arrival at Los Angeles Mr. Hill will at once start a regular airplane passenger service between Los Angeles and San Diego and Los Angeles and Riverside. Five flights will be made daily in each direction on both lines. The fare between Los Angeles and San Diego in either direction will be $25; between Los Angeles and Riverside, $12.50.

UKRAINIAN FORCES MAKE OFFER TO POLES

Berne, March 30.—The commander of the Ukrainian forces has sent a message by wireless telegraphy to the allied governments stating that the Ukrainians are ready to enter into negotiations looking to a cessation of hostilities with the Poles on condition that the allies set a line of demarcation in accordance with the present battle front.

A high American officer and his staff, consequently, have arrived at Stanislau, 70 miles southeast of Lemberg, to negotiate jointly with the members of the allied military mission to Poland and the Poles and Ukrainians at a city southwest of Lemberg.

An oyster produces 400,000 eggs annually, but of these only 400, or less, reach maturity.

A patent has been granted the inventor of a collapsible pole for wireless telegraphy, made in the form of a bag that is raised either by gas or compressed air.

Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, has a population of about 80,000, including suburbs.

Population of Japan, December 31, 1917, was 57,998,373, more than 14 per cent increase over 1916.

The reindeer is said to be able to indure more fatigue than any other draft animal except the camel.

In England public health visitors go into the homes and instruct mothers on the care of babies.

Princeton football eleven will play Harvard Nov. 8 and Yale Nov. 15.

ATLANTA WILL HAVE AERO LANDING PLACE

Atlanta will soon have a suitable landing for every known make of flying machines through the efforts of former Mayor Asa G. Candler and the county commissioners, at the old automobile speedway, between Hapeville and College Park. This has been assured after an investigation of the site by Colonel Townsend F. Dodd, of the United States air service, and members of the county commissioners who have given hearty approval of the plans.

Visiting airplanes have used the site for landing purposes in the past, and with some improvements by the county it is expected that the field will make an acceptable landing place for anything moving in the air that may visit Atlanta.

Mr. Candler has agreed to donate the use of the site for the purpose, and it is expected that work on the field will be begun in the near future by the county. It has been proposed to name the site the Asa G. Candler Field, in honor of the donor. Plans now being considered by the county commissioners indicate that the landing place will be completed within the next thirty days.

UP TO GREAT BRITAIN TO STAND BY FRANCE

London, March 30.—The Earl of Derby, British ambassador to France, speaking at a banquet given in honor of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the British grand fleet, at Liverpool on Saturday, expressed sympathy with France in her anxiety for the future. He said it was up to Great Britain to stand by France at any time an ambitious foe crossed her frontier.

While preserving silence on the subject of the league of nations, the earl said he felt that "if anything can save future generations from the horrors of the past, let us, in heaven's name, try it."

The best foundation, the ambassador said, was a strong alliance of Great Britain, France and the United States, supported by the British navy.

Frederik III. Arrives.

New York, March 30.—The steamship Frederik VIII. arrived here today from Copenhagen on her first voyage since she sailed in February, 1917, with Ambassador von Bernstorff and his party. The steamship, which brought 105 first, 67 second and 110 steerage passengers, had been laid up at Copenhagen for nearly two years.

Queen Marie in Paris.

Paris, March 30.—Queen Marie of Rumania arrived in Paris at midnight from London, where she had been visiting King George and Queen Mary. The Rumanian queen was accompanied by Princess Marie and a number of Rumanian officials.

The minister went to visit a poor woman in Scotland who had just lost her husband. He tried to speak consolingly to her by pointing out that the deceased was in a much

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Purple Is Chosen As 'Glory Color' Even in Jewelry

Chicago, March 29.—(Special.)—Victory in the war will be reflected even by the jewelry this Easter. Purple of a rich violet hue being the official, international "glory color," the amethyst has sprung into strong popularity, and shares with diamonds and emeralds, platinum set, the post of highest favor.

Bowing to the world-wide dictum, even the modistes are designing their models in the color that spells the winning of a hard fought war, and the well-dressed woman is demanding jewels that blend with the general color scheme of her gowns.

Especially for Easter the diamond and platinum jewelry is more expuisite and popular than ever, Lending the proper symbol of Easter purity. It likewise blends perfectly with the purple and white that symbolize alike the Eastertide and victory.

Emerald Popular.

Symbolic of bursting buds and the fresh blades of new grass, and of the palms, the emerald is also a strong claimant for Easter and springtime popularity. Here again is disclosed the fact that a woman either is, or is not distinctive, according to the jewels she wears.

Diamond bracelets will be one of Easter-tide's most noteworthy jewels. For that season, and for bridal gifts, anniversary remembrances, peace and victory, memorials, they will vie with amethysts and emeralds in meeting the big popular demand.

"Glory Color."

Emphasizing the "glory color," purple in gems will be matched by purple in enamel, in gowns, in leather, suede, moire, satin and beads for all manner of bags and the sautoir and wrist watch.

Some of the most magnificent pieces are in the form of glorified lavallieres in which diamonds, or diamonds surrounding a single large amethyst or emerald, are mounted in delicately carved platinum for the pendants.

Diamonds Popular In Chrysanthemum Land Among Women

Chicago, March 29.—(Special.)—The wearing of diamonds is greatly on the increase in Japan, according to the Yomimuri, a paper published in Tokio, which reports that it is now the height of fashion for Japanese women to wear diamond ornaments such as rings, kanzashi (an ornament for the hair), combs, brooches and obi clasps, the obi being the sash which Japanese women wear tied in an immense bow at the back.

As Japan is not a diamond producing country, all the stones are imported, chiefly from the South African mines. With the heavy import duty the price to the purchaser is high. A gold ring set with a diamond is valued at from 170 to 1,600 yen ($85 to $800). In 1918 the importations of diamonds up to November amounted, according to the Japanese financial department, to 2,119,166 yen, whereas the importations for 1917 were valued at 1,100,000 yen, and in 1916 to 604,278 yen.

Money made in war work is said by the Japanese paper to be responsible for the vast increase in diamond buying in the mikado's realm, just as it was in the United States. With the price of diamonds at least one-third higher than before the war, more diamonds are purchased in the United States today than any other precious stone. They have become the fashionable jewel among all classes. During the war the working people were the nation's greatest diamond buyers.

First-class singers rarely die of consumption or any lung disease.

The word "Czechs" should be pronounced as though it were spelled "Cheks."

The greatest smokers are the people of Holland, where seven pounds of tobacco per head of the population is consumed annually.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there was a profound belief in powdered mummies as internal remedies.

Th color called "magenta" is named after the battle of Magenta, which was fought in the year of the discovery of the color.

Four of the olive trees on the historic Mount of Olives are known to be at least 800 years old.

The government of Venezuela is planning to build a highway 683 miles long across that country.

In Siam the natives obtain petroleum from the earth by digging pits about 60 feet deep and dipping the oil out with palls.

The last soldier in the civil war will have passed away by 1946, according to the calculation of the government pension bureau, based on actuary mortality statistics.

A third hand has been provided by a European inventor for a watch, to enable it to be used as a compass by the method of pointing the hour hand at the sun.

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PROHIBITION LIKENED TO DESPOTISM OF CZAR

St. Louis, March 30.—Declaring prohibition smacks of the "autocratic powers of the despotic Turk and the late Russian czar," resolutions protesting against national prohibition effective July 1, were unanimously adopted by more than ten thousand persons at a mass meeting here today. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor union.

The sovereignty of the peoples was nullified by the action of the Missouri legislature in ratifying the constitutional amendment, the resolution declares, pointing out that prohibition was defeated at the last state election by 74,000 votes.

Increase in Drug Users Expected.

Albany, March 30.—Mayors and health officers of every municipality in the state were asked, in a letter sent today by the state narcotic drug commission to take steps immediately to establish local clinics at which drug users may be treated by physicians to be named by authorities of the several political sub-divisions.

The step was taken, it was said, in preparation for an expected increase in the number of drug users after prohibition becomes effective next July.

OPPISITION IS VOICED TO INCOME GUARANTEE

New York, March 30.—Opposition, based on a study of the French guarantee system, to the proposal for government guarantee of income on private capital invested in American railroads was expressed in a report submitted to the Association of Railway Executives by Frank Fayant, assistant to the association chairman, and made public here tonight.

Mr. Fayant, who studied the French system last year while attached to General Pershing's headquarters in France, asserted government guarantees were too easily translatable into government ownership.

The French plan, he said, which comtenplated eventual acquisition of the lines by the government, worked well in "the early lean years" of the lines' existence, but in later years has served "only to entangle the weaker roads in politics and public finance, handicapping progress and stunting private initiative."

With earnings guarantee, Mr. Fayant asserted, and with no financial penalty for inefficiency and no hope of reward for efficiency, the French lines have drifted into what the French railroad administration terms "regie disintresse," or uninterested management. Before the war, he said, the administration of French railways was "a continuously discussed political problem, with a constantly recurring agitation for the repurchase of the companies and their operation by the state." The war, which threw the companies into deeper debt to the state, he addded, has placed the railway problems in the forefront of French domestic political questions.

"If, in this country," he concluded, "we embark on a policy of government guarantee of income, we must do so with our eyes open to the possibilities it invites. If the government directly guaranteed the income on private investments, how long would it be before the government assumed control of the business, especially if the private management failed to earn the income guaranteed and the public treasury had to make up the deficit."

A Japanese chemist has invented an incombustible celluloid that is made from soya bean cake.

EGYPTIANS MURDER BRITISH OFFICERS

London, March 30.—Official communications referring to the outbreak in the southern provinces of Egypt have been received here from Cairo. They say that a train from Luxor was attacked at Minich March 15 and partially sacked. The bodies of seven British officers who had been murdered were found in the guard's car.

On March 15 at Beni-Souef, a crowd invaded the courts during their sitting, drove out the officials and made an attempt to seize the British judge. Failing, they wrecked various government offices and attacked the residence of the governor. Eventually on March 18 the revolutionists were driven back by a small body of Indian troops.

There was considerable looting of the homes of the British in Fayum, where the Bedouins were active for several days. A large force of Bedouins attacked the garrison at Medinet, March 19, but eventually were driven off after having suffered 400 casualties.

RED CROSS NURSES FOR MERCHANT SHIPS

New York, March 30.—To meet the growing hospital needs of America's new merchant marine, the American Red Cross, through its department of nursing, has arranged to supply the United States public health service with graduate nurses, in the same way Red Cross nurses have been provided for the army and navy, it is announced.

Beneficiaries of this arrangement will include, besides merchant marine seamen, officers and men of the coast goard, lighthouse service, coast and geodetic survey, army transport and other federal organizations and patients of the war risk insurance bureau.

Miss Lucy Minnegerode, Fairfax, Va., has been appointed superintendent of the United States public health nurse corps by Surgeon General Blue.

"Uncle Sam is no bully, but he can take care of himself."

"Eh?"

"When they chucked rocks at his plug hat they soon found him in a trench helmet."—Kansas City Journal.

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AUSTRALIA PROTECTS RETURNED SOLDIERS

Melbourne, Australia, March 30.—Minister of Defense Wise said today that under the defense act employers refusing to reinstate returned soldiers were liable to a fine of 500 pounds. The minister added that the court could order the fine paid to an employee not reinstated.

CANONIZATION DATE FIXED FOR JOAN OF ARC

Rome, March 30.—Pope Benedict has set April 6 as the definite date for the canonization of Joan of Arc.

LODGE NOTICES

A school of instruction in the Uniform Work will be held in the Masonic Temple (second floor) this (Monday) evening, March 31, at 7:30 o'clock. All duly qualified brethren are cordially invited to be present. Holders of certificates are requested to assist in this instruction.
J. W. BACHMAN,
Chairman Board of Custodians.

Special communication of Grant Park Lodge No. 604, F. & A. M., will be held at the Temple, corner Grant and Glenwood streets, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The Fellowcraft degree will be conferred by Brother Senior Warden A. R. Marbut. A cordial invitation extended to all qualified brethren. By order of
W. O. GIFFORD, W. M.
J. C. LITTLE, Secretary.

A special communication of Piedmont Lodge No. 447, F. & A. M., will be held in Masonic Temple this (Monday) evening at 7 o'clock. The degree of Master Mason will be conferred. A musical program will be rendered during the evening. Master Masons duly qualified are fraternally invited to meet with us.
W. EUGENE HARRINGTON, W. M.
H. M. WOOD, Secretary.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

WADDELL—Mrs. Martha Waddell died at the residence, 243 Kennedy street, Sunday afternoon. She is survived by her husband, Mr. M. F. Waddell; daughter, Mrs. F. E. Hudson; sons, Wm., A. L., G. L. and J. M.; brothers, Wm., R. F., S. B. and J. F. Golden. The remains were taken, this (Monday) morning, at 6 o'clock, to Bremen, Ga., for funeral and interment. Harry G. Poole, funeral director.

CLUTE—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Clute, Mrs. E. A. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Reid, of Zebulon, Ga.; Miss Minnie Bullard, Miss Estelle Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Bullard and Mr. W. P. Bullard are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. J. R. Clute, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the chapel of Harry G. Poole. Interment in West View. Pallbearers will consist of former employers of Mr. Clute, and meet at chapel at 12:45.

WALLACE—Died at the residence, 188 East Pine street, Saturday night, at 11 o'clock, Joseph P., little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wallace. Besides the parents he is survived by four sisters, Mary, Julia, Eleanor and Dorothy Wallace; three brothers, J. N., Jr., Peter Lynch and David Wallace. On account of the nature of the disease the funeral services were held at the grave in Oakland cemetery Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Rev. Father Guinan, of the Sacred Heart church, officiating. Barclay & Brandon Co., funeral directors.

JOHNSON—Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Johnson, Misses Virginia, Helen and June Johnson, Edwin H. Johnson, Jr., Mrs. E. H. Martin, Messrs. S. W., R. B. and A. A. Johnson, Jr., are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Edwin H. Johnson, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the chapel of Barclay & Brandon Co. Rev. I. H. Noe will officiate. The interment will be at Greenwood cemetery. The following named gentlemen will please act as pallbearers and meet at the chapel: Mr. C. N. Freeman, Mr. T. E. Rogers, Mr. T. E. Rogers, Jr., Mr. J. E. Medlock, Mr. W. E. Mansfield, Mr. O. N. Dana.

M'DANIEL—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McDaniel and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. William Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McDaniel, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McDaniel, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. McDaniel, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McDaniel, Mrs. and Mrs. J. M. McDaniel and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Austin are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. W. H. McDaniel, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the East Atlanta Christian church. Rev. Owen Still will officiate. Interment Decatur cemetery. Harry G. Poole, funeral director.

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NOTICE TO PAVING CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the undersigned on the second floor of the City Hall, until Monday, April 7, at 3 o'clock p. m., for paving the following streets:

South Pryor Street, W. & A. Railway to Mitchell—Approximate 5,443 square yards.
South Pryor Street, Mitchell to Garnett Street—Approximate 4,095 square yards.
Whitehall Street, Alabama to Mitchell Street—Approximate 4,795 square yards.
Juniper Street, North Avenue to Twelfth Street—Approximate 20,203 square yards.
Marietta, North Avenue to Bridge on Railway—Approximate 24,130 square yards.

Bids will be accepted on the following kinds of paving:

In the car track area, granite blocks or other block pavement. On sides, sheet asphalt, asphalt concrete, wood blocks, vitrified pavements, plain concrete and other meritorious pavements.

Simpson Street, West Peachtree to Marietta—Approximate 7,468 square yards, asphalt capping on belgian blocks.

Address bids to the undersigned, and mark plainly on the envelope name of the street your bid is intended to cover.

Specifications can be obtained from the undersigned.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids and to waive technicalities.

W. E. CHAMBERS,
Purchasing Agent, City of Atlanta.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned on second floor of the City Hall, until Monday, April 7, at 3 p. m., for material and labor as listed below:

Curbing, granite and concrete.
Sidewalks, cement and hexagon tile.
Guttering, granite block, or ruble.
Sewers, vitrified pipe and brick.
Sewer pipe.
Sewer castings.
Sand.
Broken stone.
Asphalt.

Specifications can be obtained by calling on the undersigned. The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids, and to waive technicalities.

W. E. CHAMBERS,
Purchasing Agent, City of Atlanta.